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THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Great Britain Said to be Discontented with the Treaty.

Withdrawal Spoken of if Indirect Claims are Admitted.

Formidable Aspect of the Case Presented by the United States.

The London Journals Much Excited About the Question.

How the Matter is Regarded in Washington.

No Information of Definite Action by Great Britain.

The London Press Excited—A Withdrawal by England Suggested—Rumored Action of the Cabinet.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The *Observer* today states that the British Government has sent a dispatch to Washington withdrawing from its agreement to submit the *Alabama* claims to arbitration before the Geneva Board, if the liability of England for indirect damages remains an open question. The dispatch is couched in friendly terms, and gives expression to an earnest desire on the part of Her Majesty's Government to carry out all the provisions of the Treaty of Washington.

The *Times* declared yesterday that England must immediately give notice to the Geneva arbitrators and to the American Government, if such action has not already been taken, that if the American case is reformed, arbitration may be happily concluded. The *Daily Telegraph* reports that negotiations to that end have been opened between England and America, and the British representations are not received in a friendly manner.

How the Matter is Looked Upon in Washington—No Information There that is Regarded as Alarming.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The angry manner in which the English Press are discussing the claims of the United States before the Geneva Conference naturally attracts much attention here. The case of the United States has been fully presented in England, and is therefore much better understood there than in this country. The circulation of the volume known as *The Case of the United States* has naturally been very limited in this country, and hence people are at a loss to understand why the English newspapers are getting into such a frenzy over it. This is explained on two grounds. In the first place, the British press has very thoroughly reviewed the case as presented by this Government, and they have found it to be such an appalling indictment that it must inevitably carry judgment against them in the cases of at least six or seven out of the ten cruisers for whose operations direct damages are claimed. This result being so inevitable, it naturally begets a fear that the claims for indirect losses, such as the loss in the transfer of the merchant marine to the British flag, the enhanced payments of insurance, and the prolongation of the war, may also receive favorable consideration at the hands of the Tribunal. In the second place, Parliament is about to assemble, and there is a very natural desire to evoke from individuals in that body such an expression of sentiment as will possibly have a moral effect on the Tribunal. Further than this neither Parliament nor Press can go. The Tribunal cannot order the withdrawal of any claims that have been presented, no matter who may request it. They pass judicially upon them, and either allow or reject them, so the dispatch of today, which represents the London *Times* as declaring that the American case must be reformed before arbitration can be concluded, is nonsense. The Tribunal may rule out at the very outset the claims for indirect losses, but they can no more order the case of the United States to be withdrawn for amendment, at the demand of Great Britain, than they can refuse to hear the case at all. The only thing Great Britain can do is to break up the Conference by withdrawing her representative altogether. But it is almost absurd to suppose that the British Government would do anything of that character in any event, yet the dispatch from London, quoting the *Times*, is accepted here as meaning that if it means anything. Great Britain having already accepted the jurisdiction of the Conference, and having submitted her plea, it is a question, even if she should go to the extreme of withdrawal, whether the Conference could not still conclude the consideration of the case and give judgment according to the evidence. No alarm is felt here that anything serious will come of the bluster of the London newspapers.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—It is said in official circles that our Government has no information which excites fears that the Geneva arbitration will fail of its object, notwithstanding the recent comments of the London Press respecting the American statement of the case before that tribunal, and attention is called to the fact that in commissioning the British High Commissioners, Queen VICTORIA pledged her royal word that whatever things should be transacted, and concluded by her High Commissioners, should be agreed to, acknowledged and regarded by her in the fullest manner, and that she would never suffer either in whole or in part any person whomsoever to infringe the same or act contrary thereto, as far as lay in her power. The treaty, it is known, provides that should it appear that Great Britain has failed to fulfill any duty or duties as to the so-called *Alabama* depredations, and the arbitrators do not award to the United States a sum in gross, it is agreed that a Board of Assessors shall be appointed to ascertain what claims are valid, and what amounts shall be paid by Great Britain on account of the liability arising from such failure as to such vessels, according to the extent of such liability as decided by the arbitrators. It appears from the protocol that at the conference here, on the 8th of March, the American Commissioners claimed that Great Britain, by reason of failure in the proper observance of her duties as a neutral, had become justly liable for the acts of the cruisers and of their tenders; that the claims for the loss and destruction of private property which had thus far been presented, amounted to about $14,000,000, without interest, which amount was liable to be greatly increased by claims which had not then been presented; that the cost to which the Government had been put in the pursuit of the cruisers could be easily ascertained by certificate of the Government accounting officers; that in the hope of an amicable settlement no estimate was made of the indirect losses, without prejudice however to the right of indemnification on this account in the event of no such settlement being made.

What the Treaty Says.

The following are the portions of the treaty which relate to points in dispute:

Whereas, Differences have arisen between the Government of the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and still exist, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generally known as the "*Alabama* claims;" and

"*Whereas*, Her Britannic Majesty has authorized her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to express, in a friendly spirit, the regret felt by Her Majesty's Government for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the *Alabama* and other vessels from British ports, and the depredations committed by those vessels;

Now, in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims which are not admitted by Her Brittanic Majesty's Government, the high contracting parties agree that *all the said claims growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generally known as the 'Alabama claims,'* shall be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration, to be composed of five arbitrators, * * * " who shall proceed impartially and carefully to examine, and decide all questions that shall be laid before them on the part of the " respective Governments.

THE JAPANESE IN UTAH.

Arrival at Salt Lake City—Discontent with the Condition of the Road—Japanese Etiquette with Brigham Young.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 4.—Minister DE LONG, with the Japanese Embassy, arrived here this morning, having been escorted from Ogden by a delegation of the city authorities, headed by Mayor WELLS. They came by special train through, and took quarters at the Townsend House, which has been thronged ever since by the friends of the Minister and the public. Much disappointment is expressed by Mr. DE LONG in finding it impossible to proceed East. He says the snow-blockade will involve the loss of millions of dollars to the trans-continental route, by diverting—through the report of the Japanese—most of the Winter travel and trade to ocean routes. The Japanese themselves are discontented by the delay, as they and Minister DE LONG started from California with the understanding that the road was open. BRIGHAM YOUNG sent an invitation to the Embassy to call on him, but it is understood that Japanese etiquette will require BRIGHAM to call on them first, if courtesies are to be exchanged. C. WOLCOTT BROOKS, Japanese Consul at San Francisco, accompanies the party. A number of personal friends of Mr. DE LONG, principally Californians and Nevadeans, are arranging for a testimonial dinner.

THE SNOW-STORM.

Railroad Blockade in New-England—Sleighing in Boston—A Wreck on the Coast.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 4.—A heavy northeast snow-storm accompanied by high winds, began here yesterday morning, and continued till noon today: about ten inches of snow fell. Railroads are blockaded, and the train on the northern road, due here at 5 o'clock this A. M., is at White River Junction, and cannot get through till to-morrow.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Feb. 4.—The snow-storm last night was the severest of the season; the wind was blowing a gale, and the snow drifted badly. The night express-train from Boston, with two engines and a plow, reached here at 5 o'clock, three hours late. The storm still continues.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 4.—Four to six inches of snow and sleet have fallen; but the weather has been clear and cold since noon. The sleighing is capital. Railroad travel into the city has suffered but little detention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 4.—The schooner *Antecedent*, with granite for Williamsburg, was wrecked on Easton's Neck, Long Island, in the terrible snow-storm of Saturday morning. WM. NASH, the mate, of Westerly, R. I., was drowned, and the Captain and Steward nearly perished, being an hour in the ice. The cargo will probably be saved. The schooner was valued at $4,000, and was mostly owned by J. H. PALMER, of Stonington.

AUSTRALIA.

The Java Cable Laid—Disorderly Conduct of American Man-of-Wars Men—A Demand for University Degrees for Ladies—The Slave Trade and Cannibalism.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—The steam-ship *Moses Taylor* arrived yesterday from Honolulu, where she connected with the Australian steamer *Nevada*, and received her passengers and mails. The *Nevada* left Sydney, N. S. W., on Dec. 23. She brought a considerable quantity of wool for the Eastern States, and presentation samples for the New-York Chamber of Commerce. A telegraph cable from Java to Australia had been successfully laid. The Australian Governments proposed to charter a steamer to convey dispatches between Port Darwin and Normantown until the overland line could be completed. Twenty seamen from American man-of-war *St. Marys* attempted to break into the Government female reformatory at Sydney. The ship's officers arrived and captured the rioters. An expedition to explore New-Guinea was to leave early in January. The vine disease had appeared around Melbourne. The Parliament of Victoria had been petitioned to compel the University to grant degrees to ladies. The export of wool to the United States during the month of December was 8,271 bales. Two vessels were loading. The wheat crop of South Australia was heavy, and there would be a large surplus for export to England. Capt. COUTH was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for enslaving natives of Polynesia. Full information regarding the Polynesian slave-trade has been published by the Government agent at Fiji. Polynesian laborers had murdered a portion of the crew of the schooner *Cambria* and run the vessel ashore. The survivors of the Mewa massacre were arrested after eating three of their number. Numerous incendiary fires had occurred at Auckland, New-Zealand. Four convicts were killed in different parts of Queensland by lightning in November. The shipment of American manufactured goods to Australia has generally resulted in heavy loss. The ship *Challanooga* from New-York has arrived at Melbourne, and the ships *Game Cock* has sailed for New-York, and the *Alsce* and *Golconda* for Boston.

MEXICO.

Rout of A Pillaging Party of Rebels—Affairs at Matamoras.

MATAMORAS, Feb. 4.—The party under SANCHEZ URISTE, which pillaged Bagdad lately, was surprised yesterday at St. Fergo, thirty miles distant. URISTE and five others were killed, three wounded, and seventeen captured. The prisoners were brought into this city today. Four will be shot to-morrow at daybreak. The rest are imprisoned as rebel soldiers. The citizens are prohibited from leaving the city. Many are required to join the National Guard, which has recruited 400 men, who are under arms. Artillery was placed in the fortifications today, and the batteries were manned. CORTINA has reached Regnosa, pursued by QUIROGA'S advance. Several prominent Mexicans, suspected of sympathizing with the revolutionists, have been ordered to leave the city, among others Ex-Gov. ANDREAS TREVINO. Everything is in preparation for active defense.

HEAVY EMBEZZLEMENT.

The Cashier of the Rhode Island National Bank, of Providence, a Defaulter in $200,000—Arrest of the Cashier and the Ex-Teller.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 4.—MANTON E. HOARD, the late cashier of the Rhode Island National Bank, has been arrested on charges preferred by Bank Examiner MEYGATT, of embezzling $200,000 of the funds of the bank, and is held in the sum of $75,000 for examination on the 8th. ROBERT A. PEARSON, late teller in the bank, is held in the sum of $25,000, to answer the charges of aiding and abetting the frauds of Cashier HOARD.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—1 A. M.—The area of lowest barometer, which was Saturday night on the New-Jersey shore, has moved north-eastward, and is probably now in Nova-Scotia. Strong north-east winds, with snow, have attended this area of low pressure, but are now followed by light winds from the south and west. An area of low barometer has extended north-eastward over Texas, with threatening weather on the coast. North-west winds, with snow, have prevailed on the lower lakes, and north-west winds with cloudy weather in Missouri. Auroras are reported visible at New-York and Mobile.

PROBABILITIES.

Light winds from the south-east will probably increase in force during Monday from the South Atlantic coast westward, with threatening and rainy weather west of Alabama; the area of low barometer more north-eastward into Arkansas; rising barometer, with cold north-west winds, prevail from Michigan westward; the low barometer on Lake Huron move east and north-eastward with south-west winds and threatening weather over Virginia and New-England. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, except possibly for Texas.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Snow was reported last night at Boston, Mass.; Montreal and Port Stanley, Canada; Mount Washington, N. H.; Oswego and Rochester, N. Y.; Portland, Me., and in this city. It was sleeting at Cape May, N. J.; New-London, Conn.; Philadelphia, Penn., and New-York City. Rain fell in Baltimore, Md., and San Francisco, Cal. The weather was threatening at Escanaba, Mich., and Saint Paul, Minn. The temperature was 4° below zero at Fort Benton, U. T. Snow was reported this morning at Boston, Mass.; Cheyenne, W. T.; Denver, Colorado; Marquette, Mich.; Montreal, Canada, and New-London, Conn. The weather was threatening at Chicago, Ill.; Carrinne, U. T.; Leavenworth, Kansas; Milwaukee, Wis., and San Francisco, Cal., and clearing up at Cape May, N. J.; Duluth, Minn., and New-York City. The temperature at Virginia City, M. T., was 3° below zero. Snow was reported this evening from the following places: Cheyenne, W. T.; Chicago, Ill.; Grand Haven, Mich.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Keokuk, Iowa; Milwaukee, Wis., and Toledo, Ohio. The weather was threatening at Corinne, U. T.; Detroit, Mich.; Omaha, Nebraska; Toronto, Canada, and Santa Fé, New-Mexico, and clearing up at Burlington, Vt.; Davenport, Iowa, and Marquette, Mich. The weather upon the summit of Mount Washington, N. H., was cloudy, the temperature 4° below zero, and the wind blowing a hurricane from the north-west. The temperature at Galveston, Texas, was 60° above zero.

IN NEW-YORK.

The snow and sleet storm of Satuday continued to between 2 and 6 o'clock Sunday morning. During the day the weather was fine. The thermometer indicated at 6 A. M., 28°; 11 A. M., 30°; 2 P. M., 32°; 8 P. M., 30°. Barometer, 29.67, 29.79, 29.86, 30.12. Corresponding date last year—Thermometer, 35°, 36°, 38°, 22°.

The Mormons and Judge McKean.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The following has been received here:

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 3.

To Hon. W. H. Hooper, Washington:

An assembly of over 2,000 of all classes have just unanimously condemned Judge MCKEAN'S official course and asked for his removal. (Signed,) THOMAS FITCH.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A memorial to Congress asking for the admission of Canadian lumber passed the Kansas House on Saturday.

Gen. GEORGE B. WILLIAMS has sailed for Japan by the steamer *America* from San Francisco.

The Grand Ducal party spent yesterday in Memphis, writing letters which were dispatched by special courier for Russia.

Another of the robbers of the Adams Express car on the Pan-handle Railroad was captured yesterday, at Pittsburg.

Admiral POISSET, of the Grand Duke's suite, attended the Calvary Episcopal Church, in Memphis, yesterday.

WILLIAM HOSKINS has been acquitted, in Philadelphia, of the murder of his wife, on the ground of insanity.

The Pacific mail steam-ship *America* sailed from San Francisco yesterday morning for China and Japan without the New-York and European mails.

The steamer *Worcester*, flag-ship of the North Atlantic fleet, Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE, sailed for the West Indies, from Norfolk, yesterday.

The Kansas House, on Saturday, passed a bill releasing from criminal prosecution witnesses who testify before the Bribery Investigating Committee.

An explosion of gas occurred in a culvert, at Ninth and Coates streets, Philadelphia, yesterday, causing great alarm in the neighborhood, and damaging the street in several places.

JAMES BEEVIS, aged eighty-six years, a soldier under the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo, died at the Sullivan County, (N. Y.) poor-house, a day or two since, of which he had been an inmate for several years.

The frigate *Guerriere*, from Nice, with the remains of Major-Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday. The body will probably be delivered to Gen. BARRY, commanding at Fortress Monroe, today.

Deputy Sheriff BOYD, of San Francisco, who bought his appointment for $350, and Police Sergt. SEIBALD, who sold it to him, have been discharged from their positions, and will be tried for the offenses.

A Case for Charity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your readers, I am sure, need not be told what a terrible season this has been for the poor. The calls upon us for relief are so numerous, and many of them, urgent, that we are constrained to ask the friends of the poor to extend to us a helping hand. One case may serve as a sample of others. A woman in Cannon-street wrote us yesterday thus: "I have three small children to take care of. My oldest brother, my only support, is sick with consumption, and I have nothing for them to eat, and no fire. God only knows what I am to do." On visiting them we found her story literally true. The poor consumptive young man lying on an apology for a bed, with only a poor blanket for covering, and but one shirt for clothing. No food, no coal, and two months in arrears for rent. The father died several years since. They are American people, and the sight of their distress was truly touching. Well may many of the poor ask, "What shall I do?" Very truly yours,

W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1872.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The General Order Business to be Soon Abolished.

President to Issue an Order to that Effect—The Amnesty Question—Land Office Reforms—Pension Agent Collins' Defalcation—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The General Order business, as it now exists, is doomed. The President will shortly issue an order to break up the present system utterly. Just what will be decided upon to take its place is not yet fully determined, but that will be decided upon by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Collector of the port of New-York, who is by law responsible at all times and under all circumstances for the faithful collection of the revenue. The President may or may not await the report of the Senate Investigating Committee. The ground on which he will abolish it is that it is an onerous tax on merchants, that its existence has always engendered commercial and political discontent, and that the transaction of such business should be placed on a basis where it cannot be affected by political or personal influence.

THE QUESTION OF AMNESTY.

By the adjournment of the Senate from Thursday over to Monday, the Amnesty bill comes up to morrow again at 1 o'clock, as unfinished business. No one holds the floor for a speech, and it is impossible to anticipate what turn the discussion will take during the week. It is hard to see how it can be carried over another week without action, and such an occurrence is not expected. Several of those Senators who favor both amnesty and the civil rights measure do not hesitate to censure the conduct of Mr. SUMNER in trying to force the two together. They think both bills could pass on their merits, independently of each other, but fear they will both fail if brought together for action. In spite of this feeling, Senator LEWIS, and some of the other Senators having a large negro element in their constituencies, will feel forced to vote for the amendment, because of the difficulty they would have to convince their people that to vote against the measure as an amendment to amnesty is not a vote against the measure on its merits.

THE LAND OFFICE.

It will be recalled that when Mr. DRUMMOND became Commissioner of the Land Office, nearly a year ago, he found the business of that office in arrears and in great confusion. Some of the work was more than two years behind. The Commissioner reorganized the office and made several changes in its *personnel*, with a view to transact promptly the current business, and, if possible, bring up that which had been allowed to fall behind. His efforts have been quite successful, and in some branches of the work great gains have been made. It has been found that less progress has been made on the old work because of the increase in the current business, which has been exceedingly large. The Commissioners will soon have a statement of the condition of the work made to compare with a similar statement which he caused to be made on assuming charge of the office, by means of which he will be able to determine what has been gained, and the amount of labor that will be required to advance the business, so that only the current work will engage the office. The increase in the sales of public lands, the settlement of railroad grants and private land claims, and the claims for patents to mining lands, which the owners have hitherto held by right of pre-emption, are among the causes of the accumulation of business.

THE PENSION DEFALCATION.

The defalcation of the Pension Agent COLLINS, of this city, is likely to involve a larger amount than was first reported, though the examination at the Treasury Department is not so far advanced that the exact amount can be given. It is still hoped that the Government will meet with no loss, and at any rate the loss cannot be large. The whole amount of the deficit will probably not be over $25,000.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN FIFTY CITIES.

The following interesting list of the total population, total number attending schools, and percentage of school attendance to total population, for the fifty leading cities in the United States, needs but little explanation. The column of percentage reveals some specially interesting facts. Portland, Me., shows the most favorable percentage. Daton, Ohio; Cambridge, Mass.; Milwaukee, Wis., and several others follow very closely in rank. Boston is almost one per cent. behind Portland, and New-York nearly two per cent. behind Boston. The lowest percentage of school attendance is, as might be anticipated, in the Southern cities, Memphis being the lowest; Richmond and Savannah being nearly as bad. The numbers in the first column show the relative rank of the cities in respect to population:

Rank.	Cities.	Total Population.	Total Attending School.	Percentage of School Attendance to Total Population.
20	Albany, N. Y.	58,461	10,737	18.37
23	Allegheny, Penn.	53,180	10,333	19.43
6	Baltimore, Md.	267,354	41,442	15.50
7	Boston, Mass.	250,526	45,815	18.29
3	Brooklyn, N. Y	396,099	66,050	16.68
11	Buffalo, N. Y.	117,714	19,501	16.57
33	Cambridge, Mass.	39,634	8,072	20.37
26	Charleston, S. C.	48,956	7,892	16.12
47	Charlestown, Mass.	28,323	5,499	19.42
5	Chicago, Ill.	298,877	50,092	16.75
8	Cincinnati, Ohio	216,239	40,828	18.89
15	Cleveland, Ohio	92,829	15,854	17.08
42	Columbus, Ohio	28,729	5,568	19.72
44	Dayton, Ohio	30,473	6,200	20.35
18	Detroit, Mich.	79,577	12,664	15.91
50	Fall River, Mass.	26,766	5,365	20.04
34	Hartford, Conn.	37,180	6,588	17.72
27	Indianapolis, Ind.	48,244	8,851	18.35
17	Jersey City, N. J.	82,546	13,314	16.13
35	Kansas City, Mo.	32,260	5,281	16.37
45	Lawrence, Mass.	28,921	4,740	16.39
14	Louisville, Ky.	100,753	15,928	15.81
31	Lowell, Mass.	40,928	6,479	15.83
49	Lynn, Mass.	28,233	5,326	18.86
32	Memphis, Tenn.	40,226	3,083	7.64
19	Milwaukee, Wis.	71,440	14,432	20.20
39	Mobile, Ala.	32,034	5,473	17.08
13	Newark, N. J.	105,059	17,519	16.48
25	New-Haven, Conn.	50,840	10,097	19.86
9	New-Orleans, La.	191,418	28,063	14.66
1	New-York, N. Y.	922,944	155,803	16.84
37	Paterson, N. J.	33,579	5,422	16.15
2	Philadelphia, Penn.	657,437	108,751	16.54
16	Pittsburg, Penn.	86,076	14,905	17.32
41	Portland, Me.	31,413	6,409	20.40
21	Providence, R. I.	68,904	11,773	17.09
36	Reading, Penn.	33,930	6,5[illegible]	19.37
24	Richmond, Va.	51,038	4,616	9.04
22	Rochester, N. Y.	62,386	12,588	20.17
10	San Francisco, Cal.	149,473	23,714	15.87
48	Savannah, Ga.	28,235	3,210	11.37
[illegible]	Scranton, Penn.	35,092	5,037	14.35
4	St. Louis, Mo.	310,864	59,089	19.01
29	Syracuse, N. Y.	43,051	8,371	19.44
40	Toledo, Ohio.	31,584	5,558	17.60
38	Troy, N. Y.	36,133	6,463	17.89
46	Utica, N. Y.	28,804	4,644	16.12
12	Washington, D. C.	109,199	16,786	15.37
43	Wilmington, Del.	30,841	4,748	15.40
30	Worcester, Mass.	41,105	7,528	18.31

THE CASE OF GEN. ABBOTT.

The case of Gen. ABBOTT, as claimant to a seat from North Carolina in the Senate, seems to be growing weaker—both before the Committee on Elections and in the sentiment of the Senate—and it is very doubtful if he is ever admitted. While it is agreed that the English precedent is in his favor, it is thought to be exceedingly doubtful policy to establish in this country the principle by which he must be seated, if at all.

MR. HALE'S DEFENSE.

Mr. CHARLES HALE will to-morrow appear before the Foreign Relations Committee, in reference to the charges made against him for the purpose of defeating his confirmation by the Senate as Assistant Secretary of State. He has not yet had a hearing by the Committee. It is undoubted that he will be able to show the groundlessness of the charges against him, and that the Committee will speedily report favorably, and the Senate act promptly upon the nomination.

KANSAS RAILROAD LANDS.

In the matter of the contest between settlers on the old Osage Indian Reservation in Kansas and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Lawrence, Leavenworth and Galveston Railroads for certain lands in the Reservation, Solicitor SMITH, of the Interior Department, has given an opinion adverse to the claims of the settlers and allowing the claims of the railroads. This opinion will probably govern the decision of the Department in the case.

One of the principal newsdealers of this city says that his Democratic customers are stopping the *World* and taking the *Tribune*. Inasmuch as the kind of Democrats who exist in this latitude are not such as often experience any great change of heart, this must be accounted for by the change in the *Tribune*. But the number of accessions is still not great enough to make good the number of Republicans who utterly repudiate it as a Republican organ, and who denounce in unmeasured terms its course toward everybody, in the Administration or out of it, who does not jump at the crack of its whip. As a specimen of its enterprise, as well as its contemptible meanness, it brings forward a letter of PERRY FULLER, written in March, 1869, to show that the Administration gratified his wishes in appointing CASEY Collector of New-Orleans. This letter was published at the time, and everybody knew that it had nothing to do with the appointment, but as FULLER has been dead two years, he is the kind of witness to serve the *Tribune*, and it can continue its slanders with perfect immunity from contradiction by him.

THE SENATE POSTMASTER.

The Postmaster of the Senate has resigned and Deputy MAGUIRE has been promoted to fill the vacancy, and Capt. CREARY, of Michigan, has been made Deputy.

THE CENSUS RETURNS.

The information called for by resolution of the House from the Interior Department, will be sent in this week. It will comprise several voluminous documents, and will be accompanied by a brief summary of the facts which the papers establish. Mention has been made of the employment in the Census office of a tallying machine by the clerks engaged in the tabulation of the returns of the enumerators. One hundred and twenty-five of these machines are now in use, and the saving by their employment to the Government now amounts to between $2,000 and $3,000 each week, and will probably soon exceed the latter sum. The average of daily work is now more than double the number of pages that it was before the machines were introduced, and the average is increasing with the experience of those using them.

PERSONAL.

Speaker BLAINE gave a dinner-party last night at which Mr. THOMAS NAST was the principal guest. Among those present were Senator and Mrs. AMES, Representative and Mrs. HALE, Representative and Mrs. COX, Representative and Mrs. PETERS, the Secretary of War, and Mrs. BOWER, Senator ANTHONY and "Gail Hamilton." The latter lady is spending the Winter as the guest of the Speaker and Mrs. BLAINE.

CONSULAR RECOGNITION.

The President has recognized PRESTO EPRIELLA as Consul of Nicaragua at New-York; GEORGE A. BARKESDALE, Vice-Consul of the Argentine Republic at Richmond, Va.; and FRANCISCO LEOOND CASANUOVA, Consul-General of Chili, for the States of California, Nevada and Oregon.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Reassembling of Parliament—Rumors Regarding the Cultus Minister—The Cause of Public Education—The Question of Taxation—The Financial Position.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1872.

Parliament has returned to its legislative labors after the Christmas recess with unusual vigor; some interesting questions are cropping up, and a few differences are threatening to arise, which may in the end falsify the hopes entertained of exceptional expedition. Busy tongues had spread the rumor during the vacation that M. VON MUHLER, the Minister of Education and Public Worship, had resigned his post, and that by way of an agreeable welcome Ministers would meet the Chamber with the long-expected communication of his dismissal. This rumor has been retailed so freely and so frequently, that its recurrence invariably raises a laugh. Whether it was by a sort of impetus gained by repetition or for some other reason, this time it was asserted with so much of authority and show of probability, that no one doubted it, and when the Lower House met, Deputies were discussing the matter as almost an accomplished fact, designating the famous historian MOMMSEN as the future Minister, a choice that would have been after the people's own heart. This expectation was completely dissipated on the President's signing the bill to give the sitting. The first member to rise and present several new measures was M. VON MUHLER himself, raising by this unconscious contradiction a laugh. Still there is so much to justify the report, now that it is all but known that Prince BISMARCK has taken the opposite side from M. VON MUHLER on the education question, after it is confirmed that the "Cultus" Minister's late attempt at an education bill, wrecked on the opposition of the Chancellor, and taking into consideration the unpopularity which the presence of so generally disliked a Minister must reflect on the Cabinet, that his imminent retirement is quite the talk of the town still; and a local paper, the *Exchange Courier*, has even startled the world by the intelligence that a castle belonging to Count SCHWERIEN PUTZAR is being put into readiness to receive the future Ex-Minister, in order to screen him from the first storm of indignation, which, like the Yahoos, the Prussians threaten to vent on their retiring master, and that a Bible is in binding at the jewelers, SY E. WAGNER, to be presented to his Excellency as a parting gift by the staff of his department, among whom he has more friends than among the public. So general has belief in this report become that the semi-official *Cross Gazette* of today considers it necessary authoritatively to contradict the statement, which, nevertheless, the majority credits. Today it is not MOMMSEN, but the eminent jurist, GUERIST, and the popular President of the Chamber, VON FORCKENBECK, who are invested with the dignity of successorship.

REMUNERATION OF PUBLIC TEACHERS.

The Parliamentary Committee and the Educational Department has presented its report, in which it describes the state of public education as so distressing, and the provision made for the better payment of elementary teachers as so inadequate, as to induce it to caution Government against the appropriation of the surplus to remission of taxation, and presses instead its application to educational purposes. I believe I told you in one of my former letters that the pay of elementary teachers in the mean, of town and country, taking an average of all employed in the kingdom, has been ascertained as not exceeding 218 thalers per annum. The contrast between the action of the Bavarian and the Prussian Government has also been pointed out, Bavaria appropriating 1,200,000 florins to the amelioration of the position of her better-paid masters, as against Prussia holding eight times the population of Bavaria, and devoting only 875,000 florins to the same purpose, although her school-teachers are so proverbially ill-paid as to have supplied matter to various popular doggrel rhymes. The consequence of this under-remuneration is seen in the official returns just laid before the House, and seeing a great number of elementary teachers' posts to be vacant in every Province, the total of vacancies amounting to 1,036, in addition to which 1,449 teacherships are filled with incompetent men, who have neither completed their educational course nor passed the qualifying examination. Government has, on the other hand, decreed a very considerable increase of the pay of administrative officials and of officers in the army. Only two days ago a decree appeared in the *Reichsanzeiger*, raising the pay of senior Captains in the infantry and cavalry, and of junior Captains in the artillery by 120 thalers per annum. It has been known for some time that the Liberals do not mean to acquiesce in the Ministerial measure, but propose independently to bring in a supplementary bill for the assistance of school-teachers, increasing the amount already set apart. The report of the Committee will add support to this proposal.

THE QUESTION OF TAXATION.

The financial measure of the session has likewise not been suffered to pass unchallenged. The report of the Committee is divided, one party indorsing, the other decrying it. The views to which the two spokesmen have given expression correspond, in the main, with those held by the two great parties. Again, it is the Liberals who side with the Government, being anxious to free the seventy-six towns still afflicted from the incubus of the grist and slaughter tax, both as unjustifiable in principle as they are inexpedient in practice. The Conservatives object less to the repeal of these taxes, though they regard them as an injustice to the municipal corporations, and recommend compensation by consigning the proceeds of the house tax to the municipal funds; but they argue strongly against the exclusive favor shown to the poor in respect of the income tax. The income tax has since 1866 been rigorously exacted from all classes, but with especial rigor from the rich, who answered better to the application of the screw; and the party consider that they have as great a claim to alleviation as their poorer fellow-sufferers. If Government has the funds over, it is recommended to remit to all income tax-payers alike one month's or half a month's quota. In order to add to the funds at the Ministry's disposal, and at the same time to obtain a boon desirable in itself, the Educational Committee, at whose head is Prof. VIRCHOW, urge the abolition of the University law Courts, by which means Government will save all the salaries now paid to university Judges. According to the present state of Prussian law, universities exercise their own jurisdiction, and keep a separate judicial and police staff to carry it out. This state, dating from times when universities formed separate bodies, isolated, even in dwellings, from the towns, has now become utterly useless and absurd. It multiplies legal business, inconveniences both students and townspeople, and far from favoring the former class, places them almost on a par with school-boys. Multiplying business, of course, means absorbing mere money, in itself an evil requiring a remedy.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

With the exception of the last proposal, the suggestions advanced represent calls on the public purse, and if adopted imply serious modifications of the Budget. Considering the short allowance of time at the disposal of Parliament already, that characteristic constitutes in itself a disqualification. The fourth half milliard of the French indemnity is now coming in, punctually to the day almost, together with one hundred and fifty millions of francs of interest, and that collection may place Government in an easier position; but otherwise it has already rather overdrawn its account by several hundred thousands of thalers for the unfortunate Brazilian expedition, which is now abandoned. The altered counsels are due mainly to financial considerations, for the amicable arrangement with Brazil seems rather questionable; at any rate it is all but discredited by our Press. Government found that the expedition would absorb two million thalers, at the lowest estimate, and though the semi-official *Correspondance de Berlin* less than a week ago proclaimed the enterprise a "demonstration for the benefit of German commerce" to transmarine nations "who judge of the powers of an European State only by the number and calibre of guns it shows them under its flag," and as such extremely desirable, it does not probably now seem worth the money. Possibly the changes in the naval administration are also not without influence.

CATHOLICISM IN AUSTRIA.

Conspicuous as the Catholic question has become in Prussia, our controversy is mildness itself in comparison with the violence with which it is conducted in Austria. We do not remember such a second religious agitation. The country seems divided into two camps with nothing but deadly hatred between them. The murder of the burgomaster of Stainz by a lunatic, who declared that the heretic was going to do away with religion altogether, and the scandal of Linz, have further developed the hatred and rage, and the thought has now become perfectly disgusting to any impartial observer. At Linz, a young girl, possessed of a fine face and a fine figure, who was very fond of going to mass and to confession, gradually went mad, and her mother publicly declared that she had been misused by her father confessor, who received her confessions, by his own appointment, invariably late at night. You cannot imagine what a literature of obscene anecdotes about Catholic priests, father confessors of young girls, has been ushered into existence by this declaration. Nothing seems too bad or too invidious to advance and to obtain full credit among the party pledged to attack the priesthood. Crimes are, very probably, perpetrated under the guise of sanctity, and very possibly some father confessors are found to abuse their position; but to advance this accusation against a whole class is simply preposterous. Father GABRIEL, the delinquent in the Linz case, is a great favorite with the ladies, and has found a strong contingent of female advocates to espouse his cause; yet, so great is the rage against him, that, to avoid a tumult or the enforcement of lynch law, he has been removed to Transylvania.

POPULAR SENTIMENT.

While the Press makes much of such cases as this, it is not surprising to find such of the population as go against the priests to agitate wildly for their suppression. Government and Parliament are perfectly overwhelmed with petitions for the enactment of restrictive criminal paragraphs. Otherwise the cause of "old Catholicism" has not much progress to boast of in Austria. A case analogous to ours of Braunsberg has occurred in Warnsdorf, in Bohemia, but the Austrian Minister, M. VON STREMAYR, has decided in exact opposition to M. VON MICHLER. As in Braunsberg, a religious teacher was found to deny the infallibility; as in Braunsberg, he was otherwise a well-conducted man, and, as in Braunsberg, the Bishop desired his dismissal. The Cultus minister has indorsed this demand, admitting that the teacher is disqualified to hold the appointment any longer, but has added a direction to pay the customary pension to the retiring official.

That Desperate Convict Fight in Nevada.

Some time ago many of the papers published an account of a terrible battle away off in the wilds of Nevada, between JONES, an escaped convict, and one ARMISTEADT, who was said to have endeavored to capture him. The fight was described as with Henry rifles at short range, and both men were reported killed. It was a good story, and it seems a pity to spoil it, but from the following, from the Virginia (Nevada) *Enterprise*, it will be seen that it is open to doubt, admitting that the letter itself is genuine:

BISHOP CREEK, Dec. 27, 1871.

Editor Enterprise:

DEAR SIR: I saw a letter in the Sacramento *Union* of Dec. 23, which was a copy from your paper by one (liar) GEORGE SLAWSON, stating that I had trailed CHARLES JONES, the escaped convict, to a sheep ranch on the San Joaquin River, where I found him and had a terrible fight, in which we were both killed, which is a lie on the face, for I am still living and haven't lost any convicts to hunt for, for the simple reason that Nevada will not pay for dead convicts. The man that says I am dead is a liar.

Yours truly, FRANCIS S. ARMISTEADT.

Assault With a Club.

During a wedding party at the lager-beer saloon of CHRISTIAN RENCK, No. 209 East Twenty-eighth-street, last night, FRANK SPADER, of No. 151 Third-avenue, was assaulted by RENCK, who beat him over the head with a club, wounding him severely. SPADER was attended by Police Surgeon PURDY, and taken to his home. RENCK was locked up at the East Fifty-ninth street Police Station.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Massacre at Wickenburg Traced Directly to Indians.

They are Found Exchanging Stolen Money.

Two More Stage-Coaches Attacked by Apaches.

Murderous Raids into Arizona by Mexicans.

Acquittal of the Camp Grant Attacking Party.

Legacy of Six Millions of Debt from the Late Canal Board.

THE WICKENBERG MASSACRE.

Decided Evidence that Indians were the Perpetrators—Vincent Colyer Again in Error.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The dispute as to the authors of the Wickenberg massacre, in which Mr. LORING was murdered, has been decided by official investigation by Dr. H. BENDELL, the Indian Superintendent for Arizona Territory, and Mr. COLYER'S positive assertions that the outrage was not committed by Indians living on Reservations is proved to have been no more than a confident expression of opinion without knowledge. It is not understood that the other officers connected with the Indian service ever held the same opinion as Mr. COLYER. Dr. BENDELL, under date of Dec. 23, writes to the Indian Bureau as follows:

"I am in the possession of such knowledge concerning the Wickenberg massacre as leaves no manner of doubt in my mind as to the fact that it was perpetrated by the Apache Mohaves, from Date Creek. The Indians about La Paz have recently endeavored to change legal-tender notes of the denomination of $50 and $100 bills for others of less amount."

This statement of the Superintendent is regarded as conclusive that the very Indians who were receiving the rations of the Government for which they had come upon the Reservation, in this instance went out to rob and murder, and justifies the recent orders to Gen. CROOK to make war upon the Apaches when away from those limits which have been established to contain them.

THE APACHES.

Two More Mail-Coach Massacres—Gen. Crook Fixes the 15th inst. as the Last Day of Grace.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—A dispatch from Camp Bowie, via San Diego, says two more mail-coaches have been captured near Tucson by the Apaches, and A. J. RICE and JOHN PERY, passengers, and THOMAS DONOVAN, mail-rider, were killed, and JOHN BEDFORD, mail-rider, wounded. Gen. CROOK has designated the 15th instant as the day after which all Apaches found off the Reservation are to be treated as enemies, and the General has sent runners to inform all the tribes to that effect.

The Camp Grant Massacre—Acquittal of the Attacking Party.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 4.—The testimony taken on the trial of 100 Mexican Papagoes and Pimas and seven Americans for the massacre of the Apaches at Camp Grant, Arizona, is published in the *Alta California*. It was clearly proved that the Apaches stole stock from the Mexicans, near Tucson, were pursued and trailed directly to their camp, four miles from Camp Grant. One of the Indians was killed while riding a stolen horse. The Indians fired the first shot at the pursuing party. The jury, in nineteen minutes, returned a verdict of "not guilty."

MEXICAN RAIDS IN ARIZONA.

Recent Outrages—Several Families Murdered—Correspondence Between the Governor of Arizona and the State Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—Mr. MCCORMICK, Delegate in Congress from Arizona, recently delivered to Secretary FISH a letter from Gov. SAFFORD, of that Territory, detailing numerous outrages committed on the border by marauding parties from Sonora, Mexico. In several instances entire families of settlers have been murdered. The Governor, with a party of armed men, lately pursued some of these bands, who, however, escaped capture, and found refuge in Sonora. Repeated appeals have been made to the Governor of Sonora for the punishment of the parties guilty of committing these crimes within the Arizona lines. Our Extradition Treaty with Mexico does not provide for the surrender of citizens of one country who commit offenses in the other. The people of Arizona, therefore, unless some steps be taken by Mexico to put a stop to these raids, will take the remedy into their own hands. The Governor of Arizona advises the Department of State that he cannot be responsible for the consequences and asks for instructions. In reply, Mr. FISH, in a letter to Mr. MCCORMICK, says that he will forward Gov. SAFFORD'S letter to our Minister to Mexico, in order that he may call the attention of the Mexican Government to its contents. The Secretary intimates, however, that in the present disordered condition of that country the Mexican Government cannot extend its power to the remote frontiers. Gov. PESQUIRA, of Sonora, has hitherto shown a friendly disposition toward the people of Arizona, but lately his course has excited severe comment, inasmuch as he has not taken steps to pursue the raiders into Arizona.

THE CANALS.

A Bill in Preparation to Provide for Deficiencies—How the Money is to be Raised.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Gov. ALVORD has drawn up a bill which he will present to the Legislature with as little delay as possible to provide for certain deficiencies, composed of borrowed money, certificates of indebtedness, and floating indebtedness of the State. On account of deficiency in a direct appropriation, to the canals, $500,000; on account of Canal Appraisers' awards, now in certificate and bearing six per cent. interest, over $400,000; on account of work done on the Erie, Chenango, Black River and Oneida Lake Canals and Chenango Canal extension, for which no money has ever been appropriated, $230,000; on account of awards made by Canal Board and Canal Commissioners, for which certificates have been issued, $300,000; on account of deficiencies in canal debt sinking fund to pay interest on canal debt for 1871 and 1872, $970,000; for the acknowledged and estimated deficiency of the general fund for the present fiscal year, $4,051,159. This aggregate sum of $6,451,159 will require a tax of three and one-half mills on all the assessed property throughout the State. Gov. ALVORD says this debt is a legacy left by the late State officers, and shall not be included, or make a part of the annual expenses under the government of the present State officers, if he can prevent it. P.

THE COST OF LIVING.

An Improvement in Scrapple.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I felt sure that something was lacking in that good lady's recipe, so wrote at once to my native state to ascertain. If she will add the liver, she will find the dish immeasurably improved. I don't mean "Good Liver," though he ought to be boiled and chopped up for giving his opinion so confidently on what he knows nothing about.

H. G.

A Good Idea.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Three young married couples propose to evade the horrors of boarding by renting a furnished house together, dividing the rooms, and furnishing a common table. We do not wish to spend over $25 a week, each, on rent and table, and propose to pay $1,800 rent. Will some experienced housekeeper tell us what it will cost us to run the house, counting cost of gas, coal, two female servants, and table? We shall not live on scrapple alone, nor will we want an extravagant table. Say meat, potatoes, with eggs and fruit at times for breakfast, and meat and three kinds of vegetables for dinner.

X. X. X.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1872.

Extracts from an Expense Book.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been reading carefully the numerous letters appearing in the NEW-YORK TIMES on the "cost of housekeeping," and I conclude that some of the letters are mere guess work and not the result of accounts kept by the writer. I propose to give you my expenses for twelve months, transcribed from my expense book, which are as follows:

ANNUAL SUMMARY.

House-rent	$622 13
Groceries and provisions—Groceries, $523 16; provisions, $330 70	853 86
Fuel and gas	110 41
Clothing	291 70
Furniture	157 37
Labor or services	222 05
Physician and medicine	224 77
Pew-rent and charities	54 47
Books and education	58 49
Contingent expenses	410 71
Total	$3,005 96

My family consists of myself, wife and two small children. My house-rent is what I actually pay for taxes, insurance and interest on money, and a house costing $7,000. My contingent expenses represent car-fare, lunches in New-York, &c., and various small items in housekeeping expenses. We practice great economy; never go to places of amusement; have not seen an opera since I have been married; seldom leave town, and never give entertainments that require the outlay of money. I do not use tobacco in any form and am a temperance man.

Yours, &c., EXPENDITURES.

A Lady Who Does Her Own Work.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read the various communications published in the TIMES in relation to the cost of living, I am lost in a maze of wonder at the confessed fact that men with a paltry income of $3,000 to $5,000 can pay rent, keep servants, and support a family, indulging in many luxuries. Why, Sir, I own my residence, keep no carriage, have a family of seven, live plainly, but well. My wife does her own work, and yet I cannot get through the year under $7,000. To be sure, I have large school bills, dancing-school bills, &c., for the children, theatres and concerts for ourselves; but my wife says, as she does her own work, she is entitled to a little recreation, if it is somewhat expensive. We also board two Irish ladies, for the honor of whose company we pay them $30 per month. We also have another Irish lady, that pays a visit weekly, spending the day looking at my wife doing up her chores, for which condescension we pay her one dollar and a half. We also give all our washing to the laundryman, my wife not being able to do all the work, so much of her time being taken up in entertaining her two Irish lady boarders. When I read to her the statement of the parties keeping "servants" my wife opened her eyes in the greatest astonishment. She said it could not be true; she had heard her grandmother speak of servants in the olden time, but she thought the species had belonged to the tertiary, or some other period, and had become totally extinct, but if it were true, and servants were to be had, she would feel under the deepest obligations if some of your correspondents would kindly inform her where they could be found, and so relieve her of some of the drudgery of housekeeping.

ECONOMY.

The Co-Operative Plan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If you think the following of benefit in solving your problem of the "Cost of Living," it is at your service. I will simply give you facts and figures. Our method of keeping house we call the co-operative plan. By we, I mean Mr. A., wife and child; Mr. B., wife and two children; Mr. C., wife and child. We live in a four-story and basement house, in a good neighborhood, and pay $1,800 rent, which is divided as follows: Mr. A., second floor, $700; B., floor above, $600; C, floor above, $500. The back parlor is our dining-room, and front parlor common property. We employ a house-keeper at $520 a year, cook at $116; other expenses, coal and gas, $240; table, $1,800; and we have the following résumé:

Gas and coal	$240	A.'s share	$1,592
Table	1,800	B.'s share	1,492
Housekeeper	520	C.'s share	1,392
Cook	116		
Total	*$2,676	Total	$4,476
Rent	1,800		
Total	$4,476		

* One-third, $892.

Our table is well supplied with all that is in season. In the above there is no allowance for washing, clothes, riding, amusements, &c., and each "good wife" tends to her own set of rooms. I do not know whether the above will suit every one, but we think it better than living at a hotel or a boarding-house; but the great secret in it is for every one to mind their own affairs, and we find it as private as a flat. I have a salary of $2,400 and am contented for the present.

B.

General Averages on $6,000 a Year.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letters published in your paper regarding the cost of living in this City, bring up a question of vital importance to thousands now struggling to live comfortably and respectably upon moderate incomes. I have always lived in New-York, and would like to remain here, but I find, with the closest economy, (as to luxuries, parties, amusements, &c.,) that to live and keep house in New-York, in a plain, simple style, with a wife and two children, taxes the resources of a very handsome income. Ten years ago I lived as well, if not better than I do now, on about half the amount, and renting a good house for $900. I have kept an expense account for some years; for the past two years the monthly disbursements average as follows:

Rent of house per month	$150
Market bills per month	50
Grocery bills per month	40
Gas bills per month	10
Milk bills per month	10
Wages, two servants, per month	25
Coal, wood and incidentals per month	35
Actual house expenses per month	$320
Personal expenses per annum	$600
Wife's expenses per annum	600
Two children's expenses per annum	400
Church expenses per annum	160
Life insurance, (endowment policy)	200
Personal, City taxes	200
House expenses as above	3,840
Grand total	$6,000

Each of the above items, on analysis, will be found very reasonable. For instance, in my own private expenditures, 3 cigars, car-fares, barber, lunches and newspapers, takes $1 25 each day, say $375 for the year, leaving but $225 for tailor, hosier, shoe-maker, &c. How can a lady make a good appearance in society and at church under $600 a year? Surely $33 per month is little enough to educate and clothe two children. To live comfortably with my family (no style or show) on $6,000 per annum requires constant and watchful economy, and at the end of the year every cent of income is exhausted. If rents and expenses do not decrease thousands will have to leave this City. The subscriber leaves on the 1st of May.

G. D. J.

An Advocate of Scrapple.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire to express my thanks to the lady who furnished the receipt for scrapple; she has conferred a benefit upon thousands of families of limited means, if they are disposed to try the article, instead of heeding the denunciation of broken-down appetites, and those whose tastes have been cultivated beyond their resources. I live in a three-story brown-stone front of 34 feet width. I enjoy the very best that the market affords in meats, fish, game, &c., but as a matter of curiosity I ordered some of this scrapple for my breakfast, and I have no hesitation in agreeing with all my family, that it is the cheapest, or at least one of the cheapest and most palatable dishes I ever partook of, and to any one that is fond of fresh pork in any form, it will hardly fail, I think, to be acceptable. At any rate I propose to have it in future two or three times a week on my table for the rest of the season. I have written this to encourage this lady to give us some more of her receipts, and in the hope that it will induce others to try it, instead of being guided by the sneers or silly prejudices that deter some from touching it. Of course those who dislike fresh pork or the taste of cornmeal, would not be pleased with it, but I consider that a knowledge of this dish and the mode of preparing it, is a greater boon to the laboring poor, as well as those of larger means, than all the money expended annually in charity for the purchase of food in this City.

I commend this dish to you, Mr. Editor, and your suffering friend with the paltry income of $5,000 per year, whose only hope of relief, I imagine, lies in cultivating the acquaintance and following the example of the lady who has furnished us with the receipt for scrapple.

BONNE BOUCHE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1872.

A Reply to "Honest."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I have a word to say? Your correspondent, "Honest," would like to marry if he could only find a very charming lady, "just suited to his mind," who would be willing and glad to share his fifteen hundred per annum. Now, here is my experience. Will it be of any service to him and hundreds of others? My husband and I commenced life in a pleasant boarding-house, in the year 1862. Seven dollars and a fraction covered our board and husband's lunch. I did our own washing. Our dress was provided before our marriage.

Here are the items:

Husband's dress	$76 86
My dress	32 80
Travel	81 28
Books and letters	12 75
Sundries	100 00
Board	337 12
Total	$641 81

My husband walked to and from his business every day, a distance of five miles. We went in the country in the Summer. My husband has no expenses for wines, cigars or billiards. Now, Mr. Honest, can you imagine how we could live respectably? What is your definition of respectability? We always kept up our church relations, and respected ourselves. We lived for one another, and strove to live on as little money as we could, consistently with a respectable appearance. You might not like to see your beloved at the wash-tub, but willing minds make willing hands where "Love is lord of all." The next year we spent $916 02; the next $1,200; the next $1,700, and so on. As our means increased our wants increased, and what before were luxuries now became necessities. Today, with a family of three children and two servants, we live nicely on $3,000; but, Mr. Honest, we can live comfortably on a great deal less. Take a lesson from us. Go marry! economize! and when your wealth increases you will look back to your honeymoon as among your halcyon days.

HOUSEWIFE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 2, 1872.

The Error of False Pride.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With all due deference and respect to the experience and opinions of your numerous correspondents, I am reluctantly forced to the conclusion that we are not a jot nearer any practical result in the diplomacy of living upon moderate salaries in such an extravagant city as New-York. It is pleasant, indeed, to read the romantic experience of your New-Jersey correspondent, who enjoys love in a cottage near Orange, upon a very moderate income, "with something to spare," and amusing to glance over the facetious observations of "W. H.W.," who, for the sake of living in a fashionable quarter, and being considered one of the *ton*, is willing to spend the modest sum of $9,000 per annum, and, at the closing up of accounts, find "the balance on the wrong side!" No one will certainly deny that it seasons our crude ideas of matrimony to study these two opposite views of life in the Metropolis, for it may possibly result in the adoption of that happy medium which alone can satisfy the conscience. I contend that economy in the cost of living is not to be acquired in stinting the amount or kind of food we place upon our tables. Good living is essential to health, and the harder a man works, the more necessary it is for him to live liberally to preserve his strength.

My experience is simply this, that a man can live upon a moderate income even in this most extravagant of all Cities, if he will avoid as much as possible the luxuries of life, and, above all, not consume one-half or two-thirds of his salary upon the rental of a house upon the absurd, unmanly and, alas! American plea, that he must be in a strictly fashionable quarter! In our manner as well as style of living Americans are sadly deficient in independence. It is noticeable abroad as well as at home, and we frequently appear ridiculous in the eyes of foreigners, because we have not the manliness to spend less money than they. We do this because our more wealthy neighbor does it, and we must keep a carriage or give a ball because Mrs. Simpkins, (who, before the war, was perhaps in the laundry,) has determined to do so.

FRIDAY, Feb. 2, 1872. PHILOSOPHER.

Practical Hints From a Prudent Housekeeper.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much interest the articles on housekeeping which have appeared from time to time in your paper; and yet none of them seem to me to be just what is needed. We have no details, nothing to guide us. I send you my way of keeping house. I live in a town less than fifteen miles from the City—which, in money, time and comfort, is as good as Sixtieth-street—and propose to give you the actual cost of keeping house for a family of three and servant for the last year, hoping that it may be useful to others.

Rent, (interest on house and lot.)	$315 00
Insurance	14 00
Taxes	52 00
Railroad commutation	68 00
Table	888 68
Clothing	317 32
Servant's wages, $10 per month	120 00
Ten tons coal, 2,240 pounds each	65 30
Two cords wood, $10 each	20 00
Twenty gallons kerosene-oil, 30 cents per gallon	6 00
106 pounds soap, 7 cents per pound	7 42
Doctor's bill	7 50
Pew rent	20 00
Church subscriptions	35 00
NEW-YORK TIMES, 24 cents per week	12 48
Harper's Bazar, Harper's Weekly, Harper's Monthly	10 00
Total expenses	$1,959 70

The following is the bill of fare for a table costing $888 68 per annum, the prices being taken from the City market reports on average, and in fact most of the provisions were purchased in the City, and the quantities from the United States Army Regulations:

Sunday—Roast beef, 5 pounds, $1 25; mackerel, 15 cents. Vegetables—Potatoes, 2 pounds, 4 cents; onions, 1 pound, 4 cents; other vegetables, 25 cents. Accompaniments—Bread, 3 loaves, 24 cents; milk, 1 quart, 10 cents; sugar, 15 cents; tea, 10 cents; coffee, 10 cents; butter, ¼ pound, 30 cents. Dessert—Flour, rice, eggs and spices, 25 cents.

Monday—Cold roast beef, 00; fresh fish, two pounds, at 25 cents, 50 cents; vegetables, 33 cents; accompaniments, 99 cents; dessert, 25 cents.

Tuesday—Soup from bones of beef, 10 cents; beef steak, two pounds at 25 cents, 50 cents; vegetables, 33 cents; accompaniments, 99 cents; dessert, 25 cents.

Wednesday—Corned beef, five pounds at 20 cents, $1; cabbage, 10 cents; vegetables, 33 cents; accompaniments, 99 cents; mackerel, 15 cents; dessert, 25 cents.

Thursday—Round of beef, 5 pounds at 20 cents, $1; corned beef hash, 10 cents; vegetables, 33 cents; accompaniments, 99 cents; dessert, 25 cents.

Friday—Fish, five pounds at 15 cents, 75 cents; vegetable soup, 10 cents; vegetables, 33 cents; accompaniments, 99 cents; dessert, 25 cents.

Saturday—Stewed beef from round, 00; mutton, two pounds at 20 cents, 40 cents; vegetables, 33 cents; accompaniments, 99 cents; dessert, 25 cents. Making in all $17 09 per week. Many weeks during the summer much cheaper food would be better liked. Let me add that the week given above is more than the average cost, excepting Christmas and Thanksgiving weeks.

PRUDENCE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1872.

The Whole Difficulty Explained.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have bin nodin over some of the letters written for your paper about the cost of livin, and I think there haint no use in those folks writin as they do. They don't understand this here thing at all. Its all Gineral GRANT's fault, this here high price of livin.

Now, I read the New-York *Sun* almost every day, and I am satisfied that if we could put Gineral GRANT out of offis things would be cheaper. The *Sun* says so. He has got about tin thousand relitions appinted to offises, all over the country, and as most of em dont do anything but draw their wages, its a big tug on us poor men who has to pay the taxes out of our low wages. The *Sun* says so.

Evrything from a taller-candle to a pint of winnegar is taxed, cause Gineral GRANT don't tend to his business as he ort to. He wants to buy Saint Dermingo, and pay a good many millions, and if he does, that air comes out of us fellers what gets low wages—laborin men, clarks and such. The *Sun* says: "And, besides, he is goin to recruit for the army about a million of men, and send them up North, out West, and down South, so that they can vote for him. This will cost poor people who work for low wages an awful big lot." The *Sun* says so, and its to bad.

Now, Mister TIMES, can't you help the *Sun* git Gineral GRANT out, cause I think he makes all this here high cost of livin. I voted for him, but, I can tell yer, I didn't know he was such an awful bad man, when I done it, as the *Sun* says he is. Then these fellers whats writtin about supportin families on scrapple and oat-meal porige better stop, and go to work, and boost Gineral GRANT. Thems the sentiments of

JOHN GIDDER.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 3, 1872.

A Seeker After Information.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few days ago my attention was called to the articles appearing the TIMES on "The Cost of Living." Since that time the TIMES has been my paper. These articles have done me good; likewise my wife. I propose to make some experiments, and thereby benefit those who choose to read it. I was not fortunate enough to get the recipe for scrapple. Will you please give me the date of the paper containing it, or reprint it. I presume many would like to see it. A letter from "Doctor," Feb. 2, gives "Graham Gems." This is what we want. Any one dish, made from plain, wholesome food, from each of the writers, will be of benefit. "The greatest good to the greatest number" will be the experience of those living on from $1,000 to $1,500 per year. If these letters are kept up you shall hear from me again.

COUNTRY.

[The receipt was published on the 25th of January.]

Ministers' Expenses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much interest as well as amusement your daily articles on "housekeeping expenses." Let me say to the "Bachelors," try housekeeping with a wife before you express your opinions so strongly. There is one side of the question that I have not yet seen discussed—the household expenses of the "country minister." Will "W. H. W.," or some other correspondent who finds his thousands inadequate, through your columns, give me information in regard to the comfort and happiness of these ministers' families? They must present a respectable appearance in their congregation, and how is it done on $600 or $800 a year?

P. C. J.

A Gentleman in Hot Water.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been a reader of the TIMES for many years, and since the Ring frauds have been unable to eat my breakfast without it; but, Mr. Editor, unless you stop publishing the letters on housekeeping, I shall be obliged to change my paper. My wife can't stand it; she boils over as soon as I open the paper. You see my wife is a very remarkable woman, and a first-class housekeeper—at least I have always thought so; but when I read about living on $1,200 a year, and the "scrapple dodge," I intimated to my wife something about economy, and what it cost other people to live, and what it cost us, &c. I saw a thunder-storm coming up, so I smiled and finished it as a joke; but it was a sickly smile, and my wife saw that, and I tell you it was lively for awhile. She hinted that she would discharge every servant in the house to commence with; she would then do her own washing, scrubbing, cooking, &c.—in fact, with our two daughters, she would take a small house and live just as economically as I wished.

Our breakfast-table was always lively, and we had a fair breakfast if the cook was in a fair humor; but now I have nothing but bread and tea and long faces. If I say one word—"Well, we are living on $1,200 a year." At dinner time we have had "scrapple." Now the Brooklyn lady, I think, intended well when she wrote on the "scrapple dodge," but I would just as leave dip a piece of bread in lard and fry it; it would be cheaper and better. When I went home, last evening, I found my daughter ELLIE (that's the youngest) throwing a stick of wood out of the third-story window, then running down and getting it, and then rushing upstairs again and throwing it out, &c. When I inquired into it I was told, "We are trying to be economical, and this is an experiment—we think we can keep warm all Winter on one stick of wood." My eldest is a very fat girl, and insists on going without any food until she has lived off her own fat for awhile. So you see, Mr. Editor, between $1,200 a year, scrapple, &c., I am wretched; so please stop putting anything more in, as really between you and me, I think the writers are a lot of old maids, and know nothing of housekeeping, and do this thing to make married people unhappy; at least my wife says so, and if she is a little sensitive on housekeeping matters she is none the less a very remarkable woman.

P.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Saturday's Proceedings—Testimony of Gen. Hillyer and Others.

At the session of the Committee on Saturday, (a full report of the proceedings of which were in Sunday's TIMES,) Gen. HILLYER was the first witness. He stated in reference to the evidence of MUDGETT, that while in Washington Gen. COCHRANE told him that MUDGETT said Gen. PORTER was receiving money from the General Order business of New-York. On hearing this he mentioned it to Col. LEET, who informed Gen. PORTER of the matter. I think Gen. GRANT expressed his disapproval of the Leet-Bixby business. I had a conversation with Gen. PORTER, in which he said the President disapproved of Col. LEET having anything to do with the New-York Custom-house, preferring that he should have accepted the position of Superintendent of the Cameron Iron-works, in Pennsylvania. I knew Col. LEET to be a good business man, and, before I left, Gen. GRANT became reconciled at his bidding for the Custom-house business. The bidding was done in the name of Mr. HOWE, a prominent politician. I don't think the President knew of Col. LEET's arrangements until after the Committee of February.

CHARLES D. MOULIN, assistant weigher to JAMES M. THOMPSON, testified, in reply to the Chairman, that he was present when a certain cargo of cannel coal was weighed for EDDY & ROGERS, and to his knowledge no one approached Mr. ROGERS and asked to have some of the coal sent to their houses.

WM. O. CLOYES, Inspector of Customs, said in answer to the Chairman that he was on the vessel when the coal of EDDY & ROGERS was discharged; the larger invoice of coal was for Mr. BENEDICT and the smaller for EDDY & ROGERS; Mr. BENEDICT went there to see if the lots were kept separate; I did not ask Mr. BENEDICT to send a load of coal to my house, and did not intimate that I would serve him if he did, or that I would injure him if he did not; I did not say it to Mr. ROGERS, nor did not hear any one say anything of the kind.

Mr. E. D. ROGERS was recalled, and said that Mr. CLOYES was the person referred to in his evidence already given. A communication was received from the Chamber of Commerce, stating a committee of seven from that body was appointed to confer with the Senate Committee as to the best means to be adopted to rectify the alleged abuses in the Custom-house.

B. G. JAYNE, Special Agent of the Treasury, related how, shortly after he reported for duty, in 1869, he discovered that United States weighers were in the habit of defrauding the revenue. Some of the weighers were discharged, one turned State evidence, two were held, and the indictments are pending. Suits were instituted against thirty of the importers. Suits resulted in judgment for an aggregate sum of $636,787 88. There was paid into the Treasury $617,683 76. Government retained one-half. Of the other half, $154,429 94 was paid to informers, and an equal sum to the Collector, Surveyor and Naval Officer.

Total Abstinence—Meeting of Delegates of Roman Catholic Societies.

A meeting of delegates from the Roman Catholic temperance societies of the Counties of New-York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Ulster, Sullivan, Rockland, Dutchess, Putnam and Orange, was held yesterday afternoon at the Hall of the Transfiguration, each society being entitled to three delegates. The object of the meeting was to take counsel as to the advisability of forming a General Union, upon the plan of the State Union. The reason given for this is that the State Union does not extend into these counties, and they therefore are not represented in the body. The National Union meets at Baltimore on the 22d inst., and one object of the meeting of yesterday was to form this Metropolitan Union, so that these counties might be represented in that union of delegates.

Rev. Father MCGEAN, of the Church of the Transfiguration, called the meeting to order, and, after a prayer, delivered a short address.

Mr. THOS. J. CRONIN was then elected temporary Chairman. Letters from Mr. MARTIN, President of the Pennsylvania State Union, Mr. DUNPHY, President of the Massachusetts Union, T. E. NOONAN, President of the Rhode Island Union, and many other promoters of this work, were read, expressing their approval of the objects of the Convention and heartily wishing them success.

Mr. THOS. F. CRONAN, of St. Joseph's, New-York, was elected President; Mr. THOMAS F. GRADY, of St. James', Brooklyn, and MARTIN KEARNS, of St. Paul's, were elected Secretaries, after which a committee of one from each society was appointed to draft and constitute by-laws.

While this work was in progress Mr. J. W. O'BRIEN, President of the New-Jersey State Temperance Union, addressed the meeting. After a few other addresses, the Committee reported the framing of the by-laws and constitutions. County Directors and County Vice-Presidents were also elected, after which the Convention adjourned to meet again next Sunday in Brooklyn.

THE WEST SIDE.

The Riverside and Morningside Parks—Past and Future Improvements on the West Side of the City—The Effect on Real Estate.

The work of improving the upper end of the island on the west side of the City, which has been retarded by reason of the Ring frauds and the empty treasury they left behind them, and to some extent by litigation in the Courts, has attracted such general attention and is of such wide interest that the following account of the present condition of the improvements will prove both timely and interesting:

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

The first act of importance to improve the west side of the City at the upper end of the island, containing, as it does, 1,400 acres between Fifty-ninth-street and Manhattanville, was passed by the Legislature on the 13th of April, 1866, empowering the Central Park Commissioners to cause a survey to be made of that part of the City bounded on the north by One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; on the east by the westerly line of the Eighth-avenue, north of Eighty-second-street, and by the westerly line of the Ninth-avenue south of Eighty-second-street; southerly by the south line of Seventy-second-street east of the Tenth-avenue, and by the southerly line of Sixty-seventh-street, west of the Tenth-avenue, and westerly by the Hudson River, and to prepare maps and plans showing such changes in the width, direction and grades of the streets, avenues and roads then laid out within the area described, and in the pier and bulkhead lines established, as in their opinion could be made with benefit to the property affected, and also the boundaries of such streets, avenues, roads and public squares as in their opinion could be laid out or discontinued with like benefit, and to report the result of their labors to the Legislature.

Under this act the report of the Central Park Commission was made to the Legislature in March, 1867, and the final act was passed on the 24th of April following. In this act the Park Commissioners were given exclusive power to open or close such streets, avenues, roads, public squares or places, and to widen streets or avenues, and to change the grade thereof, as they might think proper, in the district bounded by the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, east by the westerly side of Eighth-avenue, south by the southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, and west by the Hudson River, and also within a space of 350 feet in width surrounding the Central Park, the powers so conferred to cease on the 1st day of May, 1872.

The Commissioners filed their map on the 7th of March, 1868, fixing the grades of the streets and avenues between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets, Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River. Besides settling the grades, they performed an important service in laying out the Morningside and Riverside Parks, the latter act saving the beautiful river bank from destruction or disfigurement.

Why the Commissioners who originally laid out the island and filed their map in 1811, should have thus put upon record a plan to destroy the most beautiful portion of our natural scenery by the cutting through of streets every 200 feet, can only be accounted for upon the supposition that it was done for convenience in the deeding of the land, and without any impression on their part that New York would ever need that part for either residences or business purposes. To show how little they foresaw the future of the Metropolis, we quote from the report filed with their map:

"The City of New-York contains a population already sufficient to place it in the rank of the cities of the second order, and is rapidly advancing toward a level with the first. It is, perhaps, no unreasonable conjecture that in half a century (1861) it will be closely built up to the northern boundary of the parade, now Thirty-fourth-street,) and contain 400,000 souls." In explanation of the map stopping at One Hundred and Fifth-fifth-street, they said: "To some it may be a matter of surprise that the whole island has not been laid out as a city; to others it may be a subject of merriment that the Commissioners have provided space for a greater population than is collected on any spot this side of China. It is not improbable that considerable numbers may be collected at Harlem before the high hills to the southward of it shall be built upon as a city, and it is improbable that for centuries to come the grounds north of Harlem Flat will be covered with houses."

When a park upon the river bank was first suggested to Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, he made a careful estimate of the cost, and found that the expense of laying out one would be less than to cut the streets down every two hundred feet, as provided in the map of 1811. The first Commission to fix the awards and assessments consisted of the notorious Ring men, HUGH SMITH, JAMES M. SWEENY and WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr. They were appointed in September, 1868, and had they done their duty and made an early report the City would have been saved a vast sum of money, since spent in litigation, and property fronting on the Park would have been greatly enhanced in value. By reference to the map it will be seen that the Park is three miles in length and varies in width from 100 feet to 500 feet, and with the Riverside-avenue at its side, is to follow the general configuration of the ground. This will have the effect of giving additional attraction to the spot, as it is entirely different from any other park. The old Park Commission—consisting of Messrs. Stebbins, Green, Fields, Russell, Hutchins, Butterworth, Grinnell and Blatchford—saw in this site, by reason of its great natural advantages, opportunities for such embellishment at the hands of the topographical engineer and the landscape artist as would render it, at a comparatively small outlay, compared to the proportionate cost of the Central Park, the cheapest, and, in time, the most beautiful of the pleasure-gardens of the Metropolis. This Commission justly felt proud of their labors in laying out the Central Park, but they regarded the river bank as susceptible of such improvement at their hands as would render this hitherto neglected spot second to none in point of attraction, and rivaling even the Central Park itself as a favorite lung of the city. When completed, it will be particularly attractive on account of the river view, a changing panorama of which people never tire. The palisades on the opposite shore, form a background at once picturesque and charming to the eye, while the moving life of the water never ceases, for even in darkness, the night-boats, with their lurid glare, relieving the otherwise darkened aspect of the marine scene.

From some of the elevated points, looking in a southerly direction, the Narrows can be plainly discerned, also Staten Island, and the highlands of New-Jersey, while looking northward, the beautiful Hudson, with its shifting scene, is plainly visible for a distance of twenty miles. Probably on no portion of our island is such a diversity of view to be obtained of natural scenery. If it can be said that one may tire of the monotony of Central Park, here will be found, night and day, an animated scene the like of which cannot be found elsewhere on this island, if, indeed, on the continent.

When the avenue along the river bank shall have been opened it will at once become a favorite pleasure drive. If it has an objection it is its narrowness. By many it is thought that the inner line on the hill top does not come near enough to the crest of the ridge; that is to say, the Park will occupy only a portion of the slope, and not in many places extend to the top of the hill, thus detracting from its beauty. It has been suggested as a remedy of this defect to treat Riverside-avenue as a portion of the Park, and not to have the border of the avenue next the Park separated from it by a rigid line and stone wall, as the Fifth-avenue side of the Central Park is bounded, but to have the avenue blend or pass off into the Park according to the surface without any rigid lines. This, it is thought, will add to its beauty and relieve the aspect, viewed from the Park, of a stone-wall of mason-work, leaving the avenue to be banked and terraced, and to receive varied forms of natural treatment. Thus an unique character will be secured to the river avenue, and the residences that will be erected to front upon it will be given a distinct character.

It is believed that the new Commission appointed by the General Term of the Supreme Court, to make the awards and assessments, consisting of ex-Judge SUTHERLAND, WM. C. TRAPHAGEN, and CHARLES K. GRAHAM, will soon make their report. It is understood that in substance it will be the old report, with such modifications as they may think proper, when work upon the park will again be pushed. As the grades of all the cross streets depend upon the present plan of the Park being carried out, but little can be done toward regulating and grading them until the report of the Commissioners shall have been confirmed. Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed on the part of property owners on account of the long delay, as this Park is regarded as the key to the entire west side from Seventy-second to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, governing, as it does, the grades for a distance of about three miles.

A petition to the Commissioners of the Department of Parks was presented in June last by the owners of more than 2,500 lots within the area of assessment, asking that immediate action be taken to begin work upon the Park. The petition was favorably acted upon, and over $2,000 was expended in surveys, &c., but owing to the appointment of new Commissioners, the work, for the present, has been suspended.

THE GRAND BOULEVARD.

The work of regulating and grading the Grand Boulevard, which began in 1867, progressed satisfactorily until the Ring frauds became known, since which time it has slackened. It has a uniform width of 150 feet, with a grass plat extending through its centre the entire length. The work is complete from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-second-street, and one-half the drive is complete from the latter point to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street. The roadway is laid with the Tilford pavement, and it is designed to finish the improvement in perfect keeping with the surroundings of the Park. Many of the side streets are now being regulated and graded, but work upon Eighty-sixth and several other streets has been suspended by the contractors, who are waiting for the Legislature to legalize existing contracts.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF EIGHTH-AVENUE.

Another important work affecting the future of this section of the City, is that of the regulation of the grade of Eighth avenue, so as to afford a fitting western border to the Central Park. The work, which was progressing satisfactorily since its commencement in September, 1868, has been partially stopped since the disruption of the Ring. It is expected, however, that it will be completed by the time the several existing contracts expire. The walk on the east side is to be narrowed several feet, to allow a greater width of carriageway. The matter has been referred to Messrs. OLMSTEAD and VAUX, who will soon report upon it. The engineer, Mr. M. A. KELLOGG, favored a sidewalk of twenty feet in width, while Mr. GREEN advocated one of twenty-five feet, instead of thirty, as originally proposed. The railroad tracks are to be placed upon the extreme easterly side of the avenue, close up to the sidewalk.

MANHATTAN-SQUARE AND THE ART BUILDINGS.

Work upon Manhattan-square was commenced as early as 1868. Upon the accession of the Ring Park Commission in May, 1870, they decided to change the location of the Zoölogical Garden from Manhattan-square to the Central Park. The site originally selected was never fitted for such a purpose, owing to the impossibility of securing perfect drainage. The square is to be removed for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Museum of Natural History, and other public buildings. A bill passed the last Legislature appropriating several hundred thousand dollars toward the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose.

MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Next to Riverside Park in point of importance to the improvements of the west side, is the proposed Morningside Park, situated on the high bluff of land lying north-westerly of the Central Park, commencing at One Hundred and Tenth-street, and extending to One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues. Its name was suggested by the fact that it possesses a sunny exposure in the early morning hours. From it a clear and unobstructed view of the Sound and its moving craft can be obtained at all times, and the outlook in other directions is almost equally attractive. As laid out the Park will contain handsome walks, flower-beds, jetting fountains, a play-ground, &c. When finished, it will doubtless be a favorite resort for children and invalids, as bracing air and a charming prospect, in which marine and land scenery are blended, are attractions which will be sought after, especially in the early part of the day, even by those who do not reside in the neighborhood. During the past year it has been surveyed and a plan made to improve it. About $8,000 has been spent thus far toward carrying out the plans.

STREET AND AVENUE NOMENCLATURE.

At the base of Morningside Park a new avenue has been laid out which is yet undesignated. It starts at One Hundred and Tenth-street and connects with the Avenue St. Nicholas at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street. It is proposed to name it Knowlton-avenue, after the Gen. KNOWLTON of WASHINGTON's staff, who fell near this point. Morningside-avenue begins at One Hundred and Tenth-street and follows a northerly direction to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, when it takes a westerly course and taps the Riverside-avenue. Another avenue, extending from One Hundred and Sixteenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between Riverside-avenue and the Boulevard, is to be called Riverbank-avenue.

Among the numerous improvements proposed for the west side is a plan to change the designation of some of the avenues. For instance, it is proposed to call Eighth-avenue above Fifty-ninth-street Central Park-avenue. The Eleventh will be designated as West End-avenue, which name seems to meet with much favor, as this part of the City has with a certain class come to be regarded as the west end of the Metropolis. Other changes of names, it is thought, will follow.

THE EFFECT ON REAL ESTATE.

An important measure affecting the west side is the proposed widening of Broadway from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street. The matter is now in the Courts, an appeal having been taken to the awards first made to the Court of Appeals. Property-owners regard the proposed widening as absolutely necessary, Broadway being to the west side what the small end of a funnel is to the larger one, the former representing the distributing part, while the latter is the receiver. With Broadway widened, a grand avenue of communication is established from the Battery, through the heart of the City, to the future homes of the wealthy classes on the west side. It is not difficult, those versed in real estate matters argue, to foresee the future of this section. The delay thus far in improvements has undoubtedly permanently benefited all property west of Central Park, for the reason that no inferior buildings have been erected, and values have now, in anticipation of the improvements above noted, reached a high figure.

With the completion of the Morningside and Riverside Parks, the improvement of Eighth-avenue, the erection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art on Manhattan-square, the widening of Broadway, and last, but most important of all, quick transit, the west side will present attractions not surpassed by any city, even among the boasted though beautiful capitals of modern Europe.

A BROOKLYN FRAUD.

"Boss" McLaughlin's Ring and the Milk Contract—How the Tax-payers are Cheated—A Profitable Job.

The corruption of the Brooklyn Ring has made that retired suburb of New-York almost as famous, or infamous, as the parent City itself. Hitherto, either for want of authentic information regarding the inner workings of the various departments, or for lack of public spirit, the Ring thieves have escaped disgrace and merited punishment, and even Committees of Investigation have failed to expose the festering corruption which is but too apparent to all eyes but their own. Recently, however, certain facts have come to light which may, perhaps, tend to arouse the indignation of those who received the late report of the Brooklyn Committee of Investigation, with the same implicit credulity as our own citizens received that of Messrs. ASTOR & Co. in respect to CONNOLLY's integrity as a City official.

The Eagle Condensed Milk Company has for some time past been supplying the public asylums, prisons and other institutions of Brooklyn with condensed milk. It is to be noted, however, that this Company has had no written contract with the authorities to this effect, but that the arrangement has been made verbally by a man named QUINN on the one hand, and on the other by a Mr. W. J. RAYMOND, a stockholder of the Company, and its authorized business agent. This fortunate jobber in condensed milk is, of course, a pliant tool of the Ring—an Irishman of the stamp of so many who, until very lately, hovered around the City Hall ready to do the dirty work of their political superiors. It is this man who acts as the go-between for the Brooklyn Ring and the Eagle Condensed Milk Company. His plan of operation in the present instance is briefly as follows: He contracts verbally with the Commissioners of Charities to purchase for the use of the public institutions about 114 quarts of milk per day and agrees to bind the city Government to accept and pay for the same, at the expiration of each month the contractor is not required to present anything so unnecessary as a bill, but, on his agent appearing at the Treasury Department, he is handed a check in payment of the average quantity of milk supposed to have been delivered during the month and signs a receipt for the same. Subsequently the two principals to this robbery meet and a satisfactory *douceur* is, it is said, paid to the attaché of the Ring as the price of the continuance of the contract.

Up to October last the United States Condensed Milk Company purchased in New-York City the article which they supplied to Brooklyn, paying but twenty-one and a half cents, while receiving from the Brooklyn Ring forty cents per quart. At this very time the market price of milk, including delivery, was twenty-six and a half cents during the Winter season, and twenty-one and a half cents during the Summer season, and any purveyor would gladly have supplied the Brooklyn officials at these rates. It will thus be seen that the Brooklyn authorities were paying thirteen and a half cents per quart over and above the current Winter prices for the privilege of being served by the Condensed Milk Company. The explanation of this partiality is simple enough. The whole affair was of course an illicit agreement, by the terms of which QUINN was to receive seven cents on every quart of milk, it being well understood that this picking was to be apportioned as a bribe among the honorable members of the Ring. Subsequent to October, 1871, this favored Company started works in Brooklyn as producers, and thus became independent of the New-York supply. Nevertheless, the County Government was charged the same price for milk as before, and the amount was paid without question. One change, however, occurred at this time. The man QUINN demanded as his share and received two cents additional, making a sum total of nine cents per quart in consideration of the fact that a new member had joined the Ring, and had to be fed into connivance.

And so affairs stand at the present hour. It will throw a still stronger light on these Ring frauds to know that this same Company is today under contract to supply, for one year, the authorities on Ward's Island with the same quality of milk at far lower prices, viz., at twenty cents for the first six months, and for the remaining period at twenty-five cents per quart. Assuming that this Condensed Milk Company can supply milk delivered on Ward's Island at an average cost of twenty-two and a half cents the year round, and remembering that the men composing it are today charging the Brooklyn authorities forty cents for the same article, it is an easy matter to see that the amount of money lost to the City by this swindling combination must be considerable. The slightest calculation will show that the Milk Company in question, previous to October, 1871, was netting eighteen and one-half cents per quart, and, even deducting from this the seven cents paid to QUINN, it was enjoying a profit of eleven and one-half cents—or more than cent per cent. on the gross outlay, and this, too, while it was free from the risks of production, and subject to a very slight amount of labor.

At the present day this Company is clearing from the Brooklyn contract seventeen and a half cents per quart over and above the legitimate profits of the business. The tax-payers of that city are, therefore, robbed annually of over $7,000 in the supply of this one article alone. Of course, after the discovery of such an infamous transaction as this we should expect to find both the man QUINN and the Milk Company's agent connected with Ring politics, either in Brooklyn or in New-York, and as a matter of fact such turns out to be the case. It is more than probable that QUINN is required to pay generously for the privilege of making the contract for milk, but whether or not he is forced to disgorge in part to his fellow-thieves, and if so, how much, are matters of minor importance compared with the existence of so impudent a robbery as that which is here first exposed to the long-enduring public.

NOTES ON CURRENT TOPICS.

The Metropolitan Gas Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is one extortion practiced upon us by the Metropolitan Gas Company which they cannot deny. I mean the charge of thirty-five cents, instead of thirty, the price charged per 100 feet, by the Manhattan and the New-York. Let the Legislature do justice to the residents north of Thirty-fourth-street, by repealing the permission to make this charge. A company, where stock is above par, has no claim to be assisted by this extra tax on the inhabitants of the district it serves. The citizens of New-York should all be treated alike. Yours truly,

ISAAC WILLIAMS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1872.

Suggestions as to Life Insurance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What we want in regard to Life Insurance Companies, is a law limiting the amount of salaries paid the officers, limiting the percentage of commissions paid the agents, and obliging the companies to pay back on lapsed policies fifty per cent. of the premiums paid, and interest. We are charged for insurance about three times the actual risk to the companies, so that two-thirds of all the money paid them, deducting the small additions to policies, is squandered in extravagance.

LUX.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1872.

An Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From reading an article in the TIMES of Jan. 28, third page, headed "Small-pox at Brewster's Station," we are led to believe that you have been greatly misinformed in regard to that matter; therefore, as members of the Board of Health of this place, we would respectfully ask the publication in the Daily TIMES of the following facts: First—There has not been a single case of small-pox in this place, with, perhaps, one or two exceptions; but there have been twelve or thirteen cases of varioloid—not more than that, so far as we have yet ascertained, none very severe, and a large majority so very mild as to require little or no medical treatment after the appearance of the eruption. Second—That whatever some few individuals may have done, the citizens of this town have sent no committee at all nor authorized any one to act for them in this matter. Third—That there has been a good and suitable building provided as a hospital, and at a proper distance from the village; that the introduction and spread of the disease, thus far, has been from causes beyond the control of any one, and that while we have labored and are still endeavoring to do all that can possibly be necessary or useful to stop the spread of the disease, we do not wish to incur a very great amount of unnecessary expense. Fourth—That there has not been, in the least, any lack of good medical attention by the physicians of this place, and that these physicians have previously had a good amount of experience and success in the treatment of this disease, and that they have been supplied with efficient vaccine virus, and have used it extensively.

DANIEL BAKER, one of the Board of Health,
JARVIS J. HOWE, one of the Board of Health.

BREWSTER'S, Friday, Feb. 2, 1872.

The Commerce of New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question propounded in your edition of the TIMES of the 31st ult. is one of prime importance, and deserves the considerate attention of all who have at heart the welfare of New-York. You ask, "How Shall we Save the Commerce of New-York?" Permit me to make a few suggestions in reply. In the first place, the natural advantages of her situation, though great, are by no means sufficient to maintain her present commercial pre-eminence, and the merchants of New-York will realize this fact before another half century elapses, unless a radical change occurs in the management of her municipal and commercial affairs. The genius of CLINTON forced commercial greatness upon New-York against the will of her citizens, who did all in their power to prevent the construction of the Erie Canal. This grand work opened to her commerce the great lake basin, and poured into her lap a wealth of trade, almost without a parallel in the history of the world. So rapid has been her growth in wealth, population and commercial power, resulting from this single cause, the opening of the Erie Canal, and the construction of the railroads which terminate upon the island and at Jersey City, that the merchants of New-York have come to entertain the idea that her commercial supremacy is a foregone conclusion, and that from her natural advantages of position alone New-York will continue to be the first commercial city of North America. Nothing can be more fallacious than this idea, and nothing is more certain than this, that without a wise husbandry of all her resources, of wealth, power and influence, New-York will lose her relative importance as the great commercial emporium of the United States, and even sink to a second rank among the Atlantic cities of the Union. Spread out the map of the United States, and the eye would rest on some point at or near the mouth of the Chesapeake as combining more natural advantages than any other site on the Atlantic coast, for the commercial emporium of the Continent, and in every respect superior to New-York—having a more capacious, safe, and approachable harbor, with three or four times the extent of natural inland communication into a country of richer and more varied resources. From this point also lies the shortest route into the great valley of the West, and if Virginia, under the guidance of a CLINTON, had constructed, fifty years ago, her great canal from the James River to the Ohio, she would today have been the first commercial State of the Union, and Norfolk would have been a city of half a million inhabitants. Her grand trunk railway to the Ohio River, when completed, will open to Norfolk the whole West, with easier gradients than even the New-York Central. The James River and Richmond Canal, passing through a mineral region of coal and iron unsurpassed in extent in the world, when completed will give Norfolk a decided advantage over New-York for the lion's share of the trade of the Great West. New-York, therefore, must not rely on the superior advantages of her location, for the continuance of her commercial supremacy. Already the worm is gnawing at her core, and, as you justly remark, "there are signs in the sky which are ominous"—which tell of the wane of her commercial power. Corruption, deep and damning, pervades every department of her business. With a few honorable exceptions, her courts of law disgrace the civilization of the age. "Offense's gilded hand does oft shove by justice." Her Quarantine, harbor and Custom-house exactions have become intolerable. Her commerce comes to her burdened with the exactions of a swarm of middlemen, who, like vampires, prey upon the vitals of her prosperity, robbing both the producers and the consumers of her produce and merchandise. Her millionares gauge their public spirit only in accordance with their greed of money, and her merchant princes look with indifference upon her waning commerce, so long as they can share the profits of her international trade as stockholders and commercial agents of foreign steam-ship lines. We are sleeping upon a volcano, and, though we may cry "peace," "peace," unless a radical reform of existing abuses comes to our aid soon, we shall reap the bitter fruits of our own meddlings.

JUNIUS.

OUR POLICE FORCE.

A Review of its Strength and Efficiency—Its Numbers Much Inadequate—The Extent to Which the City is Guarded.

One important fact should be kept in view by the Legislature in any changes they may make respecting the government of this City, which is, that they should increase the Police force. The numerical strength of the Department is now but 2,325 all told, or only 1,192 for actual patrol duty, and it is a well-known fact in the Department, and to many persons who have large interests at the mercy of depredators, that the force is much too small to afford security to our lives and property. In the judgment of those who are competent authority, the number of patrolmen should be increased to at least 3,000, and 3,500 would be none too many. Those who are familiar with the detailed workings of our Municipal affairs are fully aware that the increase of the Police has not by any means kept pace with the progress of the City, either in extent of territory or commercial importance, while the same rule cannot be said to apply to other and less important branches of the Municipal service.

The old Municipal Police, when organized, comprised but 500 men. It was subsequently increased by the addition of 300, and, later, 1,000 men were added, making the force number 1,800. When the Metropolitan Police superseded the Municipal reign, the numerical strength continued the same. Since then the Department has been strengthened by the Board of Supervisors from time to time; but even now our public guardians aggregate only 2,325—a force wholly inadequate. The force is divided thus:

Superintendent	1	Roundsmen	83
Inspectors	3	Patrolmen	1,992
Captains	35	Doormen	75
Sergeants	136		
Total			2,325

During the fiscal year ending on the 1st of April last, 1,739 officers were assigned to patrol duty, and 253 to special duty, such as guarding important private interests, detecting pick-pockets on the City railway cars, &c. The amount of work performed can be realized when it is known that the number of arrests for the year was 75,692. The arrests for intoxication or disorderly conduct numbered 50,849, while those for all other offenses were 24,843.

Many of the down-town precincts, where the district to be protected covers only a small territory, can be said to be tolerably well provided for now, but even in such cases, it is argued more men are needed to effectually guard against burglaries among our large warehouses, and to repress other crime. But it is in the precincts in the heart of the City and at the upper end of the island that the shameful inadequacy of the Police is most easily seen. Take, for example, the Twenty-ninth Precinct, which is in charge of Capt. HENRY BURDEN.

Here is a Police District comprising all that territory lying between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets, and Fourth and Seventh avenues, embracing within its limits the most magnificent private residences in the Metropolis, some of its finest retail warehouses, nearly all the large hotels, and millions of dollars in goods and treasure—and to protect this vast trust from thieves and fire there is a beggarly force of but seventy-seven patrolmen. There should be at least 100 men, and 150 would be none too many. That robberies are not more frequent is a matter for congratulation rather than of praise of the precautions taken to guard against them. To show the work the Police are called upon to do here, a few samples can be given. On the principal avenues during the day a policeman is compelled to patrol from Fourteenth to Forty-second-street and back again to the starting point, a distance of about two miles, and yet this man is to be held responsible for anything amiss which may occur on any part of this post, even though it may happen at one extreme of his beat, while he is at the other faithfully performing his duty. Another officer has in his keeping the protection of Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets from the Fourth to the Seventh avenues, a territory measuring quite two miles. To patrol it faithfully requires two full hours, as has been demonstrated by a practical test. If perchance the officer happens to be at the right place at the right time, and arrests a depredator, the entire district is left without any Police protection whatever while he is conveying his charge to the Station-house in Thirtieth-street, near the Seventh-avenue.

At night, however, the last-described district is reduced one-half—that is to say, the officer on duty is obliged to patrol but two streets between the avenues indicated, instead of four. But even then he has to walk over a mile of ground, requiring one hour's time, as he must examine all doors, gates, &c. But the case is quite as bad on the avenues. Here both sides of the thoroughfare, from Fourteenth to Twenty-eighth streets, are in charge of but a single patrolman, while the other half of the "day post," from the last-named street to Forty-second-street, is in charge of another, a distance of five-eighths of a mile in each case. At least five or six men should be detailed for this duty to effectually guard against burglars. On Fifth-avenue, where very valuable property has to be watched, and the travel is very great, there should be six or eight men to perform the duty to which but two can now be assigned. Broadway, another great thoroughfare, has only two men to "cover" the same post, while the Police authorities say that three times the number are actually required.

The number of stores in this section of the City has steadily and rapidly increased of late years, and their protection after the close of business has become a very great responsibility, for which no adequate measures have been provided. To walk over the Broadway and Fifth-avenue beats consumes a full hour, and no one can presume to say that an officer testing the doors at Forty-second-street could prevent a robbery or burglary at Twenty-eighth-street, if a villain should take it into his head to commit one. Besides it sometimes, indeed frequently, happens that when an officer is absent, either through sickness or on leave, a single patrolman has to do double duty, and is compelled to patrol two of these long beats.

For a long time past merchants, property-owners, and others have complained of the inadequacy of Police protection, and urge the necessity of an immediate and generous increase of the number of patrolmen, particularly at night. It frequently occurs that severe criticisms are passed upon the Police for supposed neglect, and in some cases, doubtless, this is deserved; but in many instances the fault is to be found in the fact that the available force is far too small for effective and thorough service.

The case of the Nineteenth Precinct is a still more potent argument, showing the inadequacy of the force, and the necessity for an increase of its numerical strength. This precinct contains a population of 80,000, the largest contained in any in the City. Its territorial area is from Forty-second to Seventy-ninth streets, and from Sixth-avenue to the East River, except that part embraced in Central Park, from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-ninth-street, and the entire force to guard this immense district is but fifty-three men. Post No. 3 consists of First and Second avenues and Avenue A, the entire length of the precinct and the twenty intersecting streets to the East River, a distance of quite six miles, and one policeman is detailed to traverse and guard this extensive tract. Another post that a single man is detailed to "cover" extends from Forty-second to Sixty-sixth-street, including all intersecting streets from the Third to Madison-avenue. Two hours are required to pass over this ground. At night the smallest beat is one mile and three-quarters in length. Its boundary is from Forty-second to Forty-fifth-street, and from Third-avenue to the East River, including all the avenues to the latter limit. To patrol this also consumes two hours.

Another district for a single officer to take charge of is six miles long. It extends from Sixty-fifth to Seventy-first-street, and from Fifth-avenue to the East River, including Fifth, Fourth, Madison, Lexington, Third, Second and First avenues, and Avenue A and all the territory east to the river, besides six cross streets. Post No. 20 has an area larger than many of the down-town Wards. The officer on duty on Third-avenue has to patrol and try all store-doors from Forty-second to Sixty-sixth-street; while the unfortunate individual who may be assigned to Fifth-avenue has to perform similar service for all the houses on both sides, between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth streets. When an officer has been absent on account of sickness, the last two described posts of duty have been "doubled," and one man compelled to care for both, and he is just able to make his round in four hours.

But it is not alone in the Police force that the Department is deficient. The City Hall Squad, who have to attend at all railway depots and steam-ship and steam-boat landings, all theatres, balls, &c., and enforce the Corporation ordinances, is altogether too small, while the detective force, which consists of twenty-four men at present, would be able to do much more satisfactory work if it was increased to thirty-five. This branch of the service has an immense amount of routine and other duty devolving upon it—such as attending the theatre entrances to watch for pickpockets, hovering about Wall and Broad streets, investigating and tracing all robberies that may be reported at the office, and "working up" all bank robberies wherever committed, arresting foreign fugitives and guarding races, fairs, &c., during the Summer. All this work must be done, it must be remembered, when often four or five members of the Squad are absent from the City on special service; and it is indispensable to have it so arranged that two men are constantly on duty at the Central office both night and day the year round to attend any urgent cases that may be reported. All things considered, the Police have done very efficient service heretofore, but it is undeniable that the force should be augmented, and the sooner it is done the better, for of late crime has been fearfully on the increase, without adequate means at hand of repressing it.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Demurrers.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
217—Brown vs. Jarvis et al.
467—Hyde et al. vs. Central Nat. Bank.
227—Lynch vs. Bauer.
281—Fessenden et al., ex'r, vs. Vose, &c.
1039—Kelly, late Sheriff, vs. Lackendorff.
1041—Hurlbut vs. Nantauk S'm Nav. Co.
719½—Hurry vs. Truax et al.
347—Spring et al., adm'x, &c., vs. The Mayor and City of N. Y.
348—Hunt vs. The Mayor and City of N. Y.

Nos.
349—Lee, ex'r, &c., vs. The Mayor and City of N. Y.
1079—Holder vs. Steele.
1085—Erie Railway Co. vs. Ramsey.
1093—Van Hise vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1161—Bell et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1107—Leely vs. Cheeseborough.
1109—Brookfield vs. Crane.
1111—Maas vs. Freund.
1113—N. Y. Life Ins. vs. Dickson.
1115—Brien vs. Green.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
316—Byrne vs. Judd et al.
642—Mass vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
646—Hoffman vs. Wagner.
794—Emberson vs. Dean.
378—Kuffner vs. Kirby.
425—Goddefrey vs. McDonald.
432—Powell et al. vs. Champlain.
432—Gretzinger vs. Rosenthal.
382—Peck et al. vs. Gardiner.
436—Ingersoll vs. Secor.
438—Montegriffo vs. Feldstein.
442—International Ins. Co. vs. Amr. Nav. Marine R. C.

Nos.
24—Bliss et al. vs. Levy, imp'd.
66½—Atlantic Mail St'm. Ship Co. vs. Cen. Am. Transit Co.
306—Alexander et al. vs. Lewis.
332—Schwartz vs. Mullen.
36½—Gilpeke vs. Quentelle.
342½—Lester vs. Union Manf. Co.
430—Millard vs. Scotchburn.
1030—Central City Ins. Co. vs. Florida R. R. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

Set Down Causes.

Nos.
901—Ettinger vs. The Home Ins. Co. of New-York.
903—Ettinger vs. N. A. Fire Ins. Co.
905—Ettinger vs. Park Fire Ins. Co.
907—Ettinger vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
909—Ettinger vs. Home Ins. Co.
911—Ettinger vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
943—Pichen vs. Levy et al.

Nos.
1265—Lough vs. Romain.
1361—Miles vs. O. D. S. S. Company.
1321—Mitchell vs. Styles.
129—Duer vs. Reed.
1359—Ludlow vs. Macomb.
1269—Westlake vs. Bostwick.
1339—McGuire vs. Sinclair.
1399—Scott vs. Babcock.
1411—Hope vs. Smith.
227—Ross vs. Collins.
1345—Zapp vs. Koerpel.
1455—Brown vs. Wells.

Causes off January Term, 1872.

Nos.
1087—Seymour vs. O'Brien.
1161—Trevor vs. Smith.
615—Schaffer vs. O'Brien.
1181—Wallace vs. Schapter.
665—Taylor vs. Perrin.
939—Harker vs. Parks.
1067—De Long vs. O'Brien.
21—Upton vs. Lynch.
345—Burbacher vs. Met. Fire Department.
47—Farr vs. Kelly.
915—Allen vs. Blaney.
1105—Frohchstein vs. Heller & Co.
1205—Millington vs. Weyman.
1061—Central Park, N. & E. R. R. R. Co. vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. Co.
1245—Burkhalter vs. Murphy.
1255—Menday vs. Wendell.
869—Smith vs. Frost.
737—Arnheim vs. Holden.
365—De Wolf vs. Crandell.
401—Same vs. Same.
1261—Julien et al. vs. Smith et al.
1273—Christaler vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1275—Mierson vs. Hope.
1285—Rozenfield et al. vs. Union Railroad Trust Co.
673—Brown, Jr., et al. vs. Peyser.
1289—Falkeman et al. vs. Fargo, President.
1301—Levy et al. vs. Bowns et al.
157—Holmes vs. Roberts.
1307—Moore et al. vs. Shafer.
1315—Ward (by guardian) vs. Weill.

Nos.
1325—Chamberlain vs. Preston.
1329—Borg vs. Barker.
1341—Flamant vs. Wood.
1231—Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1185—Heerbrandt vs. Krahe.
1391—Mallory vs. West S. H. R. R. Co.
619—Faris vs. Peck.
1377—Mahony vs. Scheurman.
1409—Megellen vs. Morrison.
1413—De Witt vs. Lomtardo.
895—Julien vs. O'Brien.
1215—Mitchel vs. Gordon.
1347—Daly vs. Mercantile Loan & Warehouse Co.
1349—Main vs. Tallman.
1237—Brestfelder vs. Goldsmith.
1379—Machado vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
1387—Harrison vs. Foss.
1389—Shaw vs. Scott, impleaded.
1395—Fleming vs. N. Y. & South Car. L. L. Co.
1397—Strouse vs. Letchenberin et al.
1403—Knoop vs. Kammerer et al.
1427—Lederer (by guardian) vs. Ehrenfield.
1077—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
995—Goodenough vs. Lanahan.
1165—Carroll vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
1170—Queen vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
1072—Rockwell vs. Cahn et al.
1078—Same vs. Same.
930—Coleman vs. Livingston et al.
1000—Newberry et al. vs. Wall et al.
736—Kelly et al. vs. Ferguson.
470—Meyer vs. Thurber.
848—Tallcott vs. Bedding.

Nos.
888—Mitchell vs. West.
950—Wright vs. Lycoming Fire Ins. Co.
244—Palmer vs. Kelly.
100—Maguire vs. Dinsmore.
1461—Marshall vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1068—Ely vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
760—Andrews vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1814—Carrigan vs. Brennan, Sheriff.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
7658—Pessenger vs. Ross.
7664—Bondy vs. Wutzger.
8170—Lester vs. Warren.
7582—Netter vs. Wolz.
7690—Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. Co. vs. McCahill.
8425—White vs. Anderson.
7770—Hubbell vs. Rodgers.

Nos.
6883—Kingman vs. Heidelberg.
7796—Birch vs. Hatfield.
6817—Walter vs. Sherwood.
5966—Curran vs. Kellogg.
8677—Rourke vs. Lansing.
7491—Lake Superior & P. S. Co. vs. O'Brien.
7424—Forgie vs. Beebe.

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
6322—Ward vs. Cosgrove.
7331—Schuman vs. Rothschild.
7758—Pisch vs. Plass.
7815—Belzer vs. Schulen.
7600—Severell vs. Cochrane.
7749—Marshall vs. Brockway.
7609—Everett vs. Lawrence.
7771—Wallace vs. Chandler.

Nos.
7821—Lackendorf vs. Boyle.
7385—Lockwood vs. Jones.
7541—Rosenbaum vs. Elliott.
7638—Gillespie vs. Buckley.
7828—Netter vs. Ackerman.
7827—Bishop vs. Wright.
7743—Klein vs. Urban.
7744—Levy vs. Rosenthal.
7808—Relive vs. Emerson.

Part III.—Held by Tracy, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
7954—Dailey vs. Merrill.
8137—Ferguson vs. Bartets.
8485—Whitney vs. Becker.
8538—Harrison vs. Murray.
8548—Schwarz vs. Witherell.
8608—Powell vs. Schultz.

Nos.
8622—Richardson vs. Brown.
8627—Smith vs. Maimtoaste Manufacturing Co.
8628—Hargan vs. Moore.
8635—Barlser vs. Bowen.
8637—Hillier vs. Saneerson.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
493—Stitt vs. Bixby.
282—Carroll vs. Butler.
241—Fribourg vs. Ohl.
85—McCauley, adm'x, vs. Gans.
847—The New-York Lithographing, Engraving and Printing Co. vs. Am. Ton. Life and Sav. Ins. Co.
369—Handte vs. Wetzler.
1064½—Schott, adm'x, vs. Wright et al.
1065½—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
1034—Cohen vs. New-York Sewing-machine Co.
467½—Melhinch vs. Godfrey.
104—Dymond vs. Gillies.
1076—Denny vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co.
1138½—Gordon vs. Schafer.
1150—Walker vs. Beach.
1151—Bell vs. The United States Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of Baltimore.

Part II.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
787—Holt vs. Hunt.
1083½—Schaffer vs. Mason.
1098—Mayer vs. The Central Nat. Bank.
1154—Carpenter vs. Jacobson.
1160—Martin vs. Doody.
1164—Archer, &c., vs. Hanlon, &c.
1162—Freeman vs. Powers.
1167—Ahrens vs. Lynn.
1169—Rauchfuss vs. The National Steamship Co., Liverpool.

Nos.
1170—Mehrbach et al. vs. Trageser.
1171—The Lake Superior and Puget Sound Co. vs. Stewart et al.
1173—McGuire vs. Grant et al.
1174—Behrens et al. vs. Stephans et al.
1175—Meyer vs. Rutter.

The American Chapel in Paris—A Call to Rev. E. W. Hitchcock.

At the close of the sermon, yesterday morning, Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK, pastor of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, said:

"Before dismissing the congregation this morning, I have a brief statement to make and an additional notice to give. It is already known to some of you that the American and Foreign Christian Union have tendered to me their appointment as minister in charge of the American Chapel in Paris; that this appointment has been approved by the local congregation in Paris, and that during the past week a telegram has been received from the Chairman of their Prudential Committee, requesting that as soon as possible I should come on and undertake the work with them. The nature and opportunities of the work to which I am thus doubly invited, and the manner in which the appointment came to me, unexpectedly and entirely unsought, either directly or indirectly, together with other considerations which here I need not name, have so deeply impressed my mind with the conviction that this invitation is in the line of Providentially-prescribed duty, that I have felt constrained to ask the Session of the Church to unite with me in calling a meeting of the congregation, that I may request them to join me in asking the Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relation which for six years has existed between us. I need not assure you that this step is taken with much painful reluctance, as it contemplates the severance of strong personal ties, and the relinquishment of a work that has become very dear to me—a reluctance that is only overcome by a strong conviction that, in the circumstances, it is my duty to ask you to concur with my request."

The Session at a special meeting, held in the pastor's study on Wednesday evening last, in response to like statements made by the pastor, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is with feelings of great regret that we contemplate the proposed sundering of the pleasant ties that have bound us to our beloved pastor; and that it is only in deference to his strongly-expressed conviction of duty that we are led to comply with his request, and, accordingly, unite in calling a meeting of the Congregation, to be held in the Lecture-room of the Church on Wednesday evening next, to take such action in the matter contemplated as may be deemed best.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 3.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	29½
6,000	do	29½
90,000	do	30
15,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, April & Oct.	28
5,000	do	28½
1,000	Mo. 6s, Han. & St. Jo. iss.	92¾
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	95
2,000	N. Y. St. 7s, B'y Loan, Reg.	106¾
14,000	B'klyn 6s, W. L.	95
500	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	96
2,000	Erie 4th M.	93
1,000	do	93½
5,000	Cen. Pac. G. Bs.	102⅛
3,000	do	102⅛
4,000	Union Pac. 1st	92⅞
5,000	Un. Pac. 10s, In.	87¼
1,000	do	87⅛
5,000	Alb. & Susq. 2d	100
3,000	Pac. R. 7s, g'd by Mo.	99¾
7,000	Alt. & T. H. In.	78½
1,000	Han. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv. Bds.	97
3,000	do	97⅛
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis div.	90⅞
3,000	Gt. West. 1st, '88	96⅛
2,500	Ill. Cen. Bds.	105
500	do	104
4,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	94⅛
4,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st, Iowa div.	89⅝
24,000	Un. Pac. L. G.	82⅛
1,000	Tol., Peo. & W., Burling'n div.	87
10	Continental Bank	95
7	Cen. Nat. Bank	100⅛
38	do	100
10	Fourth Nat. Bank	110
21	Ninth Nat. Bank	108
50	German-American Bank, ex div.	104
600	Spring M. Coal	67
200	Canton Co.	81
100	do	80¾
300	do	80½
100	do	80⅛
200	do	80
300	West. Un. Tel.	72
100	do...b. c...c.	72½
300	do	72⅝
1600	do	72⅛
30	N. J. Cen. Land & Imp. Co.	72
300	Con. Coal of Md.	39⅝
500	Quicksilver	30⅛
400	do	30⅝
500	do...bet. call	30⅛
200	do...s60	30⅛
100	Quicksilver Pf.	33⅛
2800	Pac. Mail S.S. Co.	58⅝
900	do...b3	59
1500	do	59
200	do...b. c. b3	59⅛
2100	do	59⅛
100	Adams Express	92⅛
400	Am. M. Un. Ex.	61⅛
100	U. S. Ex....b. c.	64
200	N. Y. C. & H...b. c.	97⅞
100	do	98
200	do...b3	98⅛
400	do	98⅛
20000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs....b. c.	93⅛
100	Erie	31⅛
200	do...bet. call	31⅛
200	Reading...b. c.	115⅛
200	L. S. & M. So. bet. call...b3	91⅛
200	do...c.	91⅛
500	do	91⅝
100	Ill. Central	130
2100	Cl. & Pitts. g'd	92
200	do...b. c...b3	92
1000	Chi. & N. W.	74⅛
300	do...b3	74⅛
200	do...bet. call	74⅛
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	92⅛
100	Chi. & R. I.	111⅛
100	do...b. c...b3	111⅛
200	Tol., W. & W.	75⅛
200	do...bet. call	76
100	P., F. W. & C. g'd	97⅛
50	N. J. Cen. Scrip	106
100	Chi. & Alton	122
100	St. L. & Iron M.	66½
100	do	67
30	Morris & Essex	92⅛
20	Han. & St. Jo.	49
50	New-Jersey R.	126½
600	Col., C. & I. C...b3	23⅛
200	do	23⅛
100	Albany & Susq.	93
400	Union Pac....b. c.	38⅝
1300	do	38⅛
300	Ohio & Miss...b. c.	46⅛
100	Mil. & St. P...b. c.	56½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	110⅛
5,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	110⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111⅛
5,000	do	111⅛
7,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	110⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	111⅛
9,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	112⅛
300	Canton Co.	81
100	Con. Coal of Md.	39⅛
300	do	39
100	do	38⅛
200	Md. Coal Co.	22
600	Quick. Min. Co.	30⅛
25	do	31
100	Quicksilver Pref.	33⅛
100	West. Un. Tel. b.c.	72⅛
200	Pac. M. S.S. Co. b3	59
200	do...bet. call	59⅛
1600	do	59
100	Mariposa Pref.	2½
30	Adams Express	93
100	Wells-Fargo Ex. b.c.	64⅛
100	do	64⅛
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	98⅛
100	do...s3	98⅛
20000	N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Ctfs....b60	94⅛
100	Erie Railway	30⅛
300	Harlem Railroad	116
100	Mich. Cen....s3	118⅛
200	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	91⅛
11	Panama Railroad	78
500	Un. Pacific	38⅛
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	92⅛
100	N. J. Central	111⅛
100	Tol., W. & W...b3	75⅛
200	Chi. & Alton...b3	122
100	St. L. & I. Mount.	67⅛
20	do	70
400	do...bet. call	68
300	M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. b3	75
100	Rens. & Sar...b. c.	103

MONDAY, Feb. 5—A. M.

There was an active movement through the past week in the line of Foreign Imports, and a good business done here in Domestic Exports. But at the South the clearances of Cotton for markets abroad were unusually light, and to the present time the whole export out of the current crop is nearly 400,000 bales behind last season, and the receipts 435,000 bales behind.

There is a steady feeling in the Money market. There is no decided ease in the supply at 7 ₱ cent., while the demand from the Brokers was rather less than the previous week, owing to the comparative quiet of the Stock speculation. This speculation had a downward look for several days in the early part of the week, but turned to general firmness in prices toward the close, and with better orders to buy the New-York and Western Roads and Philadelphia and Reading. Gold advanced to 110⅛ and then fell back to 109⅜@109⅛@109⅜ ₱ cent. The Public Funds were steady through most of the week, but prices at the close a fraction easier than on the previous Saturday.

The discussion in the House of Representatives, last week, on the recent negotiation of $200,000,000 new 5 ₱ Cent. Loan by the Secretary of the Treasury, was exceedingly interesting and conclusive. The fancied mysteries of what is called the "Syndicate," were wholly dispelled by Mr. DAWES and his Republican colleagues of the Ways and Means, and the whole transaction, involving $131,856,250 of the two hundred millions, shown to be a plain business affair, not new to the Government, conducted within the letter and spirit of the acts of Congress establishing the National Banking System, as part of the machinery of the Treasury, and authorizing the Public Loans. After the Secretary had sold about one-third the 5 ₱ cent. Loan, he received an offer from Mr. COOKE for the remainder. This was in August last. There was neither secrecy practiced nor monopoly contemplated by either party to the negotiation, as the Circular of the Secretary at the time, and the offer of Mr. COOKE to have all the leading Banks and Banking-houses here, and all the Anglo-American Houses in London participate, fully attest. All the expense incurred by the Treasury was the half of 1 ₱ cent. on the principal, allowed by the Loan Act. All the additional profit derived by the Banks and Bankers who took the remainder of the Loan, after voluntary subscriptions had ceased, was incidental to the use of the Money placed in the National Banks to the credit of the Treasury until, as required by the Act, after three months notice, the 5-20 Bonds of 1862 to which the proceeds of the Loan were to be exclusively applied, could be called in for redemption. The National Banks, at large, to whom $50,000,000 was assigned, availed of $14,377,300, and placed this sum, represented by their own Certificates calling for Gold to the credit of the Treasury. The First National Bank of Washington (Mr. COOKE's Bank,) representing all other parties abroad, as well as at home, in like manner, placed $117,518,950 to the credit of the Treasury; dividing the profit and advantage from the use of the Money ratably to all concerned.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 3, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,729,400
Decrease in Specie	1,242,100
Increase in other Legal Tenders	227,500
Decrease in Deposits	167,500
Decrease in Circulation	72,200

	Feb. 4, '71.	Feb. 3, '72.	Jan. 27, '72.
National Capital	$73,235,000	$71,785,000	$71,785,000
Loan Capital	13,335,800	15,370,500	15,370,500
Total	$86,570,800	$87,155,500	$87,155,500
Loans	270,789,777	282,610,400	280,881,000
Gold and Gold Notes	26,233,573	23,986,100	25,228,200
Other Legal Tenders	54,187,393	46,565,800	46,338,300
Deposits	215,388,595	220,906,700	221,074,200
Circulation	31,764,129	28,216,700	28,288,900
In Sub-Treasury	71,103,939	75,577,429	74,707,143

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful Money held, as against the circulation and deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Jan. 27, '72.	Feb. 3, '72.	Feb. 4, '72.
Deposits	$221,074,200	$220,906,700	$215,388,595
Circulation	28,288,900	28,216,700	31,764,129
Total	$249,363,100	$249,123,400	$247,152,724
Required 25 ₱ ct.	$62,340,775	$62,280,850	$61,788,181
Gold and Greenbacks	71,566,500	70,551,900	80,420,766
Excess	$9,225,725	$8,271,050	$18,632,585
Rate for money	7 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.	6 ₱ cent.

The Bank movement of the week appears to have been comparatively steady. The loss on the Gold average is due to the demand to pay into the Treasury for Customs.

It will not escape notice that the surplus of lawful Money in Gold and Greenbacks over the required 25 ₱ cent. to Deposits and Circulation is much lower than usual at this season of the year. It is less by $10,361,535 than at the beginning of February, last year. The Treasury, in the meantime, has withdrawn and cancelled $21,785,000 Greenback 3 ₱ cent. Certificates, a good part of which were held by the New-York Banks, both as reserve of lawful Money and for Clearing-house purposes. The substitution of $22,250,000 National Bank Notes, under the Act of July, 1870, while increasing the ordinary circulation of the country, and thereby tending to make Currency redundant at the great Money centres in certain seasons of the year, has not helped the New-York Banks, in the Fall and Winter months, in keeping up their customary lawful Money surplus. In the Spring and Summer months, on the contrary, the accumulation of this circulation is greater than they could desire in respect to steady rates of Interest at Bank or in the open Money market. It is, indeed, a burden upon certain large Banks, like the Park, Fourth National, Importers', &c., that allow liberal rates of Interest on Country Bank balances the year round.

The Import Entries at New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past were $9,596,123 as against $4,651,876 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,500,068 against $2,636,581 same week in 1870. The Export of Gold and Silver, $500,000, against $1,423,699 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $3,630,090. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 24,526 bales.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to Jan. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$30,865,304	Jan. 6	$7,495,607
August	38,066,810	Jan. 13	6,249,201
September	33,010,576	Jan. 20	6,134,788
October	30,039,895	Jan. 27	9,954,453
November	24,103,941	Feb. 3	9,596,123
December	25,335,967		
Total since July			$220,852,615
Against same date, 1871			180,768,258
Increase since July 1			$40,084,857

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, is as follows:

July	$17,869,653	Jan. 3	$3,199,209
August	19,510,327	Jan. 10	2,209,953
September	20,863,302	Jan. 17	4,006,015
October	22,356,227	Jan. 24	5,160,172
November	19,232,587	Jan. 31	4,500,068
December	19,771,884		
Total since July 1			$138,679,407
Against same time 1871			129,456,716
Increase since July 1			$9,222,691
Gold, Feb. 3, 1872			109⅜ ₱ cent.
Gold, Feb. 4, 1871			111⅜ ₱ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since July 1, are as follows:

July	$11,233,695	Jan. 6	$3,200
August	2,701,287	Jan. 13	579,413
September	2,130,320	Jan. 20	372,465
October	2,086,891	Jan. 27	550,068
November	2,124,359	Feb. 3	*500,000
December	2,034,192		
Total since July 1			$24,305,860
Against same time, 1871			44,527,954
Decrease since July 1			$20,222,094

*Not official.

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$12,459,997	July	$17,125,211
August	17,545,240	August	2,044,250
September	16,230,895	September	4,308,838
October	12,775,258	October	1,786,929
November	9,952,947	November	12,963,049
December	8,394,332	December	2,237,535
January	13,696,426	January	15,184,566
Feb. 3	1,989,000	Feb. 3	658,000
Total, 1872	$93,044,095	Total, 1872	$56,298,378
Total, 1871	85,141,135	Total, 1871	60,703,678

The Cotton movement at all the ports, for the week and season, compares as follows with last season:

	1870-71. Week.	1870-71. Season.	1871-72. Week.	1871-72. Season.
Receipts	154,084	2,352,297	92,688	1,916,479
Exports	77,437	1,402,746	32,929	1,014,110
Stock on hand	....	617,177	....	565,607
Price Low Mid.	....	14⅛c.	....	22c.

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

		Feb. 4, '71.
American Gold	109⅜@110⅛@109⅜	111⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111⅜@111⅜	110⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112⅛@112	109⅝
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents.	110⅛ with d. @108⅞ x.d	
Cen. Pac. 6 ₱ cents	102⅛@102⅜	91⅛
Union Pac. 6 ₱ cents	92⅛@91⅛@92⅜	79⅛
New-York Central	97⅛@98⅜	93⅞
New-York Central Scrip	93⅜@93⅞	89⅛
Rock Island	110⅜@109⅜@112	107⅛
North-west Common	73@71⅛@74⅛	74⅛
North-west Preferred	92@92⅛	84⅛
Reading	114⅜@115⅜	98
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅜@45⅛@47⅜	35⅛
St. Paul Common	56⅜@56⅜	53⅛
St. Paul Preferred	82 with div. @74⅛ x. div.	74⅛
Toledo and Wabash	74⅛@75⅛	52⅛
Union Pacific	38⅛@36⅛@38⅜	20⅛
Erie	33@30⅜@31⅜	21⅛
Western Telegraph	72⅜@71⅛@72⅜	46⅛
Pacific Mail	56⅜@56⅜@58⅜	43⅛
Lake Shore	90⅜@90⅜@91⅜	94
Lake Shore Scrip	88⅜@88⅜	....

The sales of Gold on Saturday were at 109⅜@109⅜. The supply for Cash delivery was not easy, and only 3 ₱ cent. Interest was allowed by lenders. The Customs demand of the day was $952,000, making for the whole week $3,630,090.

The Stock Market was generally firm, in spite of the bad weather. There was a partial advance in most of the Railroads and Miscellaneous Shares, and the Public Funds steady.

CLOSING PRICES—FEB. 3.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	*109	108⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov	111⅜	111⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112	112
American Gold	109⅜	109⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅞	98⅜
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt. Ctfs	93⅜	93⅜
Reading	115⅛	115⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅞	112
North-west Common	74⅛	74⅛
North-west Preferred	92⅛	92⅝
Pacific Mail	58⅜	58⅜
St. Paul Preferred	75	74⅞
St. Paul Common	56⅛	56⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅜	47⅜
Toledo and Wabash	75⅛	75⅛
Western Telegraph	72⅜	72⅛
Erie	31⅛	31⅛
Union Pacific	38⅜	38⅜
Lake Shore	91⅛	91⅞
Lake Shore Scrip	88	88⅛

*Ex-Coupon.

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange at 4 o'clock P. M., the Market was strong.

The following bids were made for the Miscellaneous Shares:

Del. and Hud. Canal	119
Pennsylvania Coal	210
Maryland Coal Co.	21⅛
American Coal	45
Canton Co., Baltimore	79⅛
N. J. Land. Imp. Co.	71⅛
Con. Coal of Maryland	39
Western Union Tel.	72⅛
Quicksilver Min. Co.	30⅛
Quick. Min. Co. pref.	33⅛
Mariposa Min. Co.	1⅛
Marip. Min. Co. pref.	2⅛
Marip. Trustee Ctfs.	22
Boston Water Power	49
Adams Express	92⅛
Wells-Fargo Expr.	64⅛
Amer. M. U. Expr.	61⅛
United States Expr.	64
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	58⅛

In reply to further comments in the *Herald*, (Money column,) on the terms of the recent sale of part of the North Pacific Bonds in London, it is proper to state that when our paragraph of last week was written we had not seen the foreign prospectus of that portion of the Loan placed on the London market, nor heard anything of its tenor as differing in any way from the original American 7.30 ₱ cent. Bonds. These we supposed had been sold to a given amount at 85 ₱ cent., Sterling Money, as announced by telegraph. A banking friend, (*not* of Mr. COOKE's house,) at our request, made the exact calculation with Gold at 109⅜ ₱ cent., and Exchange at 109⅜ ₱ cent., in Gold, and upon his figures of 101.92 ₱ cent., we stated the operation as equivalent to about 101⅛ ₱ cent. Currency here, less the abatement of interest allowed on the prepayment of the installments of the Loan. This explanation, without going further into the controversy, between the *Herald* and Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. we deem due, in fairness to all concerned, so far as our paragraph of last week has been quoted or referred to.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers; also, Commercial Credits issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Telegraphic Transfers of money on Europe, San Francisco and the West Indias.

Deposit accounts received in either currency or coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-house as if drawn upon any City bank; interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued, bearing interest at current rate; Notes and Drafts collected.

State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

☞ LARGE SALES OF NORTHERN PACIFIC SEVEN-THIRTIES

are being made, and we recommend them to our friends and the public generally as among the safest and most profitable securities on the market.

One thousand dollars in currency invested now in Northern Pacifics will yield in ten years, in gold, $1,730, while it is also practically certain that at the end of ten years a 7.30 Northern Pacific Gold Bond will stand at least 10 per cent. higher in the market than a 6 per cent. Gold Bond equally secured.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ WE RECOMMEND AS A SAFE AND sure investment the SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, interest payable in gold coin May and November; denominations, $100, $500, $1,000. Present price, 94 and accrued interest.

Also, the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, interest six per cent., gold, January and July; denominations, $1,000. Market price today, 102½.

We buy and sell Government Securities, and execute orders at the Stock Exchange; allow interest (at four per cent.) on deposits, make collections, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK, No. 5 Nassau-st.
A. S. HATCH.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1872.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are for only $18,500 per mile, UPON A FINISHED ROAD, WHICH IS DOING A LARGE AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Repairs in the Second District Court.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed this morning in your columns, under the head of expenditures, that there was $3,931 40 paid by the City in 1871 for repairing the Second District Civil (KIVLIN'S) Court. I have been at said Court every day of my life for the past three years, my business being an attorney at law. I never saw a day's work performed upon said Court-house within that time. The clerk of said Court, MAX MOSES, Esq., is a highly educated gentleman, and I would wish that every official would act with the same courtesy. I often asked Mr. MOSES why it is that the building was not repaired; he always answered me that the requisition had been presented to Department of Public Works, but never complied with. It therefore seems to me that instead of A. J. GARVEY performing the services, he simply must have filed the requisition and got the money without performing any services. I am yours, &c., J. A. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1872.

Lowrey, the North Carolina Outlaw.

The entire State of North Carolina seems to be paralyzed in the presence of LOWREY and his gang. An indication of the present state of affairs is afforded by the following paragraph from the Wilmington *Journal* of the 1st inst.:

"We had the distinguished honor of seeing, on Tuesday, Major-Gen. HENRY BERRY LOWREY, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Scuffletown Outlaws, who was at Moss Neck, on Tuesday, as the train passed there going up. We were on the train, and hearing that the outlaw was at the depot, we got a view of him just as the train was moving off. He was standing in the door of a negro hovel at the depot, apparently unarmed, and waiting for somebody to come along and make that ten thousand dollars offered for his head. He appeared, in the hasty glance we had of him, to be about five feet eight or nine inches high, rather stout, a light mulatto complexion, and long hair. We didn't interview him."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	33	Beef, pks	194
Brandy, (Cal.) pk.	20	Cut Meats, pks	1,362
Bees-wax, pks	1	Grease, pks	32
Cotton, bales	5,232	Lard, pks	1,482
Cotton-seed, bags	288	Stearine, pks	50
Dried Fruit, pks	10	Butter, pks	969
Eggs, bbls	217	Tallow, pks	177
Flour, bbls	4,250	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,289
Wheat, bushels	800	Peanuts, bags	1,059
Corn, bushels	77,800	Pecans, pks	38
Oats, bushels	11,850	Rice, pks	140
Malt, bushels	1,800	Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds.	401
Barley, bushels	4,650	Spelter, pks	300
Grass-seed, bags	1,412	Sponge, bales	12
Beans, bbls	80	Silver Ore, sacks	205
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Tea, half-chests	761
Hops, bales	42	Tobacco, hhds	6
Hides, No.	3,149	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	280
Hides, bales	723	Whisky, bbls	215
Leather, sides	505	Wool, bales	819
Crude Turp., bbls	97	Wine, (Cal.) pks	126
Resin, bbls	3,152	Oil, bbls	230
Pork, pks	234		

COFFEE—Rio has been held firmly, on quite moderate offerings, but has been without activity. For other kinds, a moderate demand has been noted at uniform rates; 2,729 bags Maracaibo, by the *Springbird*, were sold previous to arrival on private terms.

COTTON—The offerings for early delivery have been on a restricted scale, and prices have been quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. higher, on a fair demand; sales, 2,402 bales, including 736 bales to shippers, 1,435 bales to spinners, and 231 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, a moderately active movement has been reported at an advance of 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb.; sales, 10,100 bales, (4,500 bales last evening and 5,600 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for February, 300 bales at 22 3-16c., 100 bales at 22¼c.; March, 1,800 bales at 22 13-16c., 400 bales at 22⅞c., 300 bales at 22 15-16c., 500 bales at 23c.; April, 500 bales at 23 3-16c., 200 bales at 23⅛c.; May, 100 bales at 23⅛c., 100 bales at 23⅜c. And today, for February, 100 bales at 22⅛c., short notice; 200 bales at 22⅛c., 100 bales at 22⅛c., notice after 10th; 400 bales at 22 3-16c., 100 bales at 22⅛c., four days' notice; 400 bales at 22⅛c., 100 bales at 22 3-16c.; March, 200 bales at 23c., 1,300 bales at 22⅞c., 400 bales at 22 15-16c.; April, 100 bales at 23 5-16c., 300 bales at 23⅜c., 200 bales at 23 7-16c.; May, 500 bales at 23⅝c., 160 bales at 23 7-16c., 100 bales at 23⅝c.; June, 1,600 bales at 23⅝c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: February, 22⅛c.; March, 22.74c.; April, 23.22c.; May, 23.31c.; June, 23⅝c. The receipts at this port, today, were 5,232 bales, including 596 bales from Wilmington, 664 bales from Savannah, 225 bales from Galveston, 1,194 bales from Norfolk, 2,042 bales from Charleston, 73 bales from San Francisco, 438 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports for the week, 91,790 bales, against 119,894 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,915,858 bales, against 2,345,786 bales same time in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19⅞	20	20⅛	20⅜
Good Ordinary	21⅜	21½	21⅝	21⅞
Low Middling	22⅛	22¼	22⅜	22⅝
Middling	22⅝	22⅞	23⅛	23⅜
Good Middling	23⅛	23⅜	23⅝	24⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet since our last, the fierce storm impeding business. Prices have been without material change. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,400 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$6 15; inferior to good Extra State, $6 45@$6 75; good to fancy at $6 75@$7 25; poor to very good shipping extra Western at $6 40@$6 70; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 60@$6 85 ₱ bbl.

Southern Flour has been dull but steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 490 bbls. at $6@$8 10 for ordinary to very good, and $8 10@$10 50 for very good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate request at $4 10@$5 10 ₱ bbl.; sales, 175 bbls. Corn-meal has been in good demand at $3 50 @$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine; sales, 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Business in Wheat has been confined to job lots, mostly from cars and store, on the basis of about previous quotations, including Amber State (2,000 bushels,) for export, at $1 68; Red and Amber Pennsylvania and Western at $1 63@$1 68; White Western at $1 70@$1 73, and No. 2 Spring at $1 56@ $1 58 ₱ bushel; total sales, 6,100 bushels. Holders were generally firm in their views, but buyers, in a wholesale way, were passive....Corn has been moderately inquired for, closing somewhat less firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 54,000 bushels at 70½c.@74c. for new do., in lots, chiefly at 73½c.@ 74c. for best samples, delivered; 73c. for prime do., in store; 78c. (nominally) for prime old Mixed Western, in store; 74c.@75c. for Yellow Western, afloat; 73½c. @74½c. for White Western; 74c.@75c. for Yellow Southern; 75c.@78c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Of Barley, 2,200 bushels two-rowed State were sold at 83c. ₱ bushel; market unchanged... Rye and Malt nominally as before....Oats have been in limited request, but without material change as to price. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,500 bushels at 54c.@55½c. for Mixed Western, from track and afloat, 53c.@53½c. for do. in store; 55c.@56½c. for White Western Ohio, ₱ bushel.

HIDES—Dry Hides have been moderately sought after at firm prices. The scant offerings check transactions. A good inquiry has been noted for City and Texas slaughter, on the basis of previous quotations. The week's receipts have been 30,151 Hides; sales, 83,900 Hides, and 46 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 7,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, (part to arrive,) 22@23 lbs. at 27½c.@27½c.; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 10 lbs., at 28½c.; 16,550 Dry Entre Rios, (part to arrive,) 21@23 lbs., at 27c.@27½c., gold, selected; 500 Dry Entre Rios, Seconds, 22 lbs., at 23½c., gold, as they run; 7,400 Dry Montevideo, (part to arrive) 20@22 lbs., at 26½c.@27c., 17,000 Dry Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 20@21 lbs., part 26½c., gold, selected; 1,500 Dry Rio Grande, Kips, (to arrive,) 12 lbs., on private terms; 7,000 Dry California, 23@25 lbs., at 25c., gold, selected; 2,000 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., at 23c., 4,350 Dry Bogota, 22@23 lbs., part at 23½c., gold, as they run; 1,200 Dry Mexican, 23@24 lbs., 23½c., currency, as they run; 2,000 Dry Mexican Kips, 10 lbs., 3,800 Dry Texas, 20@ 24 lbs., 1,700 Dry Texas Kips, 11 lbs., private terms; 2,850 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, Ox, 50½ lbs., 16c., 3,050 Dry and Wet Salted do., Cow, 48 lbs., 15½c., gold, selected; 800 Dry and Wet Matamoras, 60 lbs., 500 Wet Salted Mexican, 45@55 lbs., 1,200 Wet Salted Texas, 50@95 lbs., private terms; 2,000 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 11½c., currency, selected; 46 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 20 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 34,550 Hides and 75 Bales, (same time last year 91,100 Hides and 587 bales,) as follows: 16,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, &c.; 4,800 Dry Central American; 5,000 Dry and Salted Mexican; 6,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern; 2,250 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Cow from Europe; 75 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo. Imports for the month of January were 173,235 Hides and 221 Bales from foreign and 81,553 Hides from domestic ports; total, 254,788 Hides and 221 bales. Same time last year, 313,249 Hides and 663 bales.

LEATHER—Manufacturers and shippers have been free purchasers of Hemlock. Sale at full prices. The week's exports to England are estimated at 25,000 sides, chiefly good medium and light weights. The stock of middle and heavy weights is fair; of other qualities, light. An active call has been noted for Union crop, which has been scarce and quoted firm. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@ 29c.; Middle, 28c.@29c.; Light, 26c.@27c.; California, Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Light, 25c.@ 26; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 26c.@27c.; Light, 24½c.@25c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 22½c.@25c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@20c.; Rough, 29c.@33c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 34c.@37c.; Middle, 35c.@40c.; Light, 33c.@37c.; Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 32c.@37c.; Southern, all weights, 27c.@30c., ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Dull, but steady; 241 bbls. New-Orleans were sold at 50c.@56c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been quoted strong at the advanced price of 75c. ₱ gallon, on a light offering and fair inquiry; sales, 100 bbls. Resin and Tar quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Has been very dull and nominal throughout....Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 22½c.....At Philadelphia, 22c.@22½c.....Refined, in cases, at 28½c.@28½c....Crude, 13c. ₱ gallon. Shipping Crude at 16c. Naphtha nominal....Creek figures essentially unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been partially neglected by purchasers for early delivery, and has been weak and irregular as to price. Sales have been reported since our last of only 112 bbls., early delivery, at $13 37 @$13 50 for old Western Mess, $14 40@$14 50 for new Mess, $12@$12 25 for new Extra Prime, and $14 for uninspected new Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the dealings have been moderate, at reduced figures; sales, 500 bbls. new Western Mess, seller February, at $14 25, and 500 bbls. do., seller March, at $14 37½ ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand and very firm at from 6½c.@7c. for City, and 6c. @6½c. for Western, ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been in light request at 8¾c.@9½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 5c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. The reported sales include 30 tcs. Pickled Hams at 9½c.; 45 boxes Bellies at 7¾c., and 81,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, at 7½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb....Bacon has been less active, owing partly to the reduced offerings of stock and the firm view of holders. The demand has been fair, mostly for Western deliveries. Sales have been reported since our last, of 2,800 boxes, including for early delivery here 250 boxes Short Rib, part at 7½c.; 120 boxes Short Clear at 7½c., and 30 boxes Short Clear at 7¾c.; for March delivery here, 250 boxes Short Rib at 7⅛c., and 250 boxes Short Clear at 7¾c.; for March delivery at Chicago, 500 boxes Cumberlands and Short Rib, (averaging under 40 lbs.) at 6¼c. as the average price, and 200 boxes Short Rib, averaging 35 lbs., at 6⅛c.; for February and March delivery at various points at West, 1,200 boxes Short Rib and Short Clear at 6⅛c. and 6⅛c.@6½c. ₱ lb....Lard has been in fair, though not urgent request, at about former prices. Sales have been reported of 1,275 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9½c.@9⅞c. for common to No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅝c.@9 11-16c. for prime Western Steam; 9⅞c. for prime Kettle-rendered; 9⅞c. for City; 9½c.@9⅝c. for No. 1, and 10c.@10½c. for Refined. For forward delivery a fair business has been reported at full rates; sales, 4,000 tcs. prime Western Steam, including 250 tcs., seller February, at 9 11-16c.; 500 tcs., buyer February, at 9.80c.; 1,000 tcs. seller March, at 9⅞c.; and 1,750 tcs. seller April, at 10⅛c.; also 500 tcs. March delivery, at St. Joseph, Chicago freights, at 88c.@90c....Beef has been in very quiet demand at from $7 50@$10 for Mess, and $10@$12 50 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef continues quiet, within the range of from $12@$18 for old and new prime Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for Indian Mess, and $24@$25 for City Extra do., ₱ tierce; sales, 120 tcs. Beef Hams have been in request at $22@$28, as the extremes, the latter rate for fancy brands; sales, 125 bbls....Nothing really new in Butter and Cheese.

SEEDS—Clover has been more active at unchanged rates; sales, 45 tons and 3,400 bags at 11⅛c.@11½c. for prime Indiana and Michigan; 11½c. for State, and 10½c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Other kinds as before.

SKINS—Deer have been in good request and firm; sales, 7,000 lbs. Central American, 3,500 lbs. Para, and 2,000 lbs. Texas; receipts, 47 bales Central American, and 49 bales Mexican and Southern. Goat quiet at former rates; sales are reported of 70 bales Mexican, and 91 bales of Curacoa and Maracaibo; receipts, 623 bales Cape.

SUGARS—Quiet but steady; sales, 134 hhds. Demerara, to the trade, within the range of from 10⅝c.@ 11c., and 28 hhds. Melado on private terms.

TALLOW, &C.—A fairly active call has been noted for prime Tallow at firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 215,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@ 9⅛c. for ordinary to prime, chiefly at 9⅛c. for prime; also small lots of prime Stearine, in hhds. and tcs., at 9⅛c.@9½c., and 47 pkg. Grease at 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet at 94c. ₱ gallon; sales 150 bbls.

WOOL—The transactions in Wool in this market, in January, Messrs. WALTER BROWN & SON sum up thus: "1,771,700 lbs. Fleece and Pulled, 23c.@65c.; 20,000 lbs. Tub, 60c.@65c.; 52,500 lbs. Noils, 42½c.@65c.; 15,000 lbs. Combing, 63c.@75c.; 179,800 lbs. Scoured, 68c. @81 20; 933,500 lbs. California, 20c.@63c.; 47,000 lbs. Texas (part to arrive), 30c.@50c.; 1,680,600 lbs. Cape, [illegible]; 80,500 lbs. Oregon, [illegible]; [illegible] lbs. Mestiza, [illegible]; 25,000 lbs. Mexican on private terms; 18 bales Banda Oriental, [illegible]; 12 bales Rio Grande on private terms; 373,000 lbs. Montevideo, [illegible]; 100 bales South American on private terms; 40,000 lbs. Entre Rios on private terms; [illegible] lbs. East India at [illegible]; 40 bales Cordova on private terms; 50 bales Creole on private terms; [illegible] lbs. Angora, [illegible]; [illegible] bales Mogadore, [illegible]; 12 bales Rabat, [illegible]; 13,000 lbs. Persian, 42½c.; [illegible] lbs. Turkey, [illegible]; 3,000 lbs. African, [illegible]; 50 bales Syrian on private terms; 110,000 lbs. Crimea, [illegible]; 100 bales Donskoi, [illegible]; [illegible] lbs. Foreign on private terms; 2,050 lbs. Flocks, 45c.; at auction, 121 bales California, [illegible]. Total, 7,145,209 lbs. Receipts of Domestic Wool during the month were 1,870 bags and bales. Coastwise—San Francisco, 134 bales; Texas, 404 bales; New-Orleans, 125 bales; Savannah, 15 bales; other Southern ports, 80 bales. Total, 2,969 bags and bales.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have been comparatively dull, since our last, with rates, however, quoted essentially unchanged. The demand has been mostly for accommodation for Cotton, Grain, Provisions and Oil-cake. The chartering business shows but little activity in the demand for vessels for the Grain and Petroleum trade, while for vessels for general cargo and for the West India trade, a pretty fair inquiry has been noted, on the basis of about previous quotations....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, include 470 bales Cotton at ⅜d. by steam and 5-16d. by sail, ₱ lb.; 10,000 bushels Corn, by steam, at 5¾d. ₱ bushel; 550 pkgs. Bacon and Lard, at 18s. 9d. by sail, and 30s. by steam; 20 tons Clover-seed, by steam, at 30s. ₱ ton; also, a Spanish bark, 297 tons, with a full cargo of Molasses, from Cardenas, at 40s....For London, by sail, 4,000 bbls. Oil-cake, at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; also, a British ship, 794 tons, with general cargo, on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 23,000 bushels Corn, at 6¼d. ₱ bushel....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 385 tons, with about 2,200 quarters Grain at 5s. 6d., or, if direct, 6d. off; and a British brig, 240 tons, reported with general cargo from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Belfast, there was a moderate call for vessels for the Grain trade from Baltimore, on the basis of 6s. 3d.@ 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter, for medium-size vessels....For Antwerp, 250 boxes Bacon, reported at 23s. 9d. ₱ ton, and small lots of Barrel-staves at $6, gold....For Amsterdam, 200 tons Heavy Goods on private terms; also, a Dutch bark, 327 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Hamburg, small lots of Barrel Staves at $7, gold....For Rotterdam, 25 hhds. Tallow at 25s. ₱ ton....For Montevideo and orders, privilege of Buenos Ayres, a British bark, 584 tons, with Lumber, from St. John's, at $17....For New-York, an American bark, 289 tons, with Sugar, from Sagua, at $5 25; and an American brig, 434 tons, with do., same rate; a British brig, 400 tons, with do., from Havana, at $4 50; and another, with about 400 hhds. do., from Caribbean, at $5 75....For Cardenas and orders, a British bark, 334 tons; a British schooner, 143 tons, and an American brig, 389 tons, from St. John's, at 26c.; two British schooners, each 149 tons, from do., at 25c.; an American brig, 436 tons, from do., privilege of choice of ports, at 25½c.; a British bark, 510 tons, same privilege, at 24c.; and a British schooner, 158 tons, from do., with lumber, same privilege, at $8; charters made there....For Matanzas, a British schooner, 192 tons, from St. John's, at 25c.; and a British bark, 334 tons, from do., with Hay, privilege of orders, at $2,200.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—FLOUR in good demand and firm at $6 40@$6 50 for Double Extra; Family, $7 40@ $7 90. WHEAT, No. 2 Spring, firmer and higher at $1 32; Winter, less active and prices unchanged: No. 3 sold at $1 61; No. 2, $1 70@$1 71. CORN firm and in good demand; High Mixed, on track, sold at 41½c.; No. 2, in elevator, 42c. OATS steady; sales of No. 2 on track, 36c.; in elevator, 37c.@37½c.; Mixed sacked, 42c. @43c. BARLEY firm; sales of No. 2 Spring, at 65c. RYE higher; sales of No. 2 at 78c. @80c. WHISKY quiet, at 87½c. PORK nominal; sales at $13 62½ for cash. Dry-salted MEATS nominal at 6c. for Shoulders; 6½c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 6¾c. for Clear Sides. BACON quiet at 6½c. for Shoulders; 7½c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 7¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD nominal at 8¾c.@9c. for prime to choice. Live HOGS firm at $4 10@$4 50. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 1,500 Hogs; receipts of Hogs since Nov. 1, 1871, 442,000; during the same time last year, 304,000.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—FLOUR is quiet and steady. WHEAT firmer and quiet; No. 2 Spring, $1 23⅜@$1 23½. CORN advanced ⅛c.@⅜c.; No. 2 Mixed, 40½c.@40⅝c., cash, or February. OATS quiet but firm; No. 2 at 32⅛c.@32⅜c. RYE firmer; No. 2 at 70c.@71½c. BARLEY a shade higher; No. 2 Spring at 60c. HIGHWINES at 87c. Dressed HOGS in good demand at $5@$5 05. Mess PORK easier at $12 50@$12 55. Green HAMS, 8c.@8¼c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 4½c.@4¾c.; Sides, 5⅝c.; Clear Sides, 5⅞c.@6c.; Clear Sides, 6½@6⅝c. Live HOGS easier and quiet at $4 25@$4 75. CATTLE quiet and weak at $2 37½@$5 40. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 20,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 3.—FLOUR steady; sales, 1,600 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White Winter; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales, 1 car Extra White Michigan at $1 82. CORN unchanged; sales, 6,500 bushels at 66c.; 1,600 bushels at 66½c.; 1,000 bushels, in car lots, at 68c. BARLEY quiet; Bay Quinte held $1 06. RYE nominally 80c. for Western. CORN-MEAL $1 60 for Bolted; $1 55 for Unbolted ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $28@$30 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 92c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—FLOUR firm and scarce; Family, $6 90@$7 10. WHEAT firm and scarce at $1 52 @$1 55. CORN in fair demand and firm at 46c.@47c. RYE steady at 87c.@90c. OATS in fair demand at 38c.@ 45c. BARLEY in fair demand and firm at 70c.@80c. Mess PORK dull and nominal at $13 12½@$13 25. LARD—Demand light; holders firm; 8⅞c.@9⅛c. asked; sales of Steam a shade less. BULK MEATS dull and nominal; Shoulders, 5c.; Rib Sides, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6⅛c. BACON dull and nominal; Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Rib Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛c. Live HOGS in fair demand and advanced; $4 40@$4 75; receipts, 2,260 head. WHISKY in fair demand, but at lower rates.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; Double Extra Spring, $6 50. WHEAT steady; No. 1 at $1 25; No. 2 at $1 23. OATS steady; No. 2 at 32½c. CORN dull and a shade lower; No. 2 Mixed, 40½c. RYE firm and scarce; No. 1 at 70c. BARLEY in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Fall at 60c. Live HOGS quiet and weak at $4 25@$4 45. Mess PORK quiet and weak. LARD steady. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 3.—FLOUR unchanged; city trade only; sales, 80 bbls. WHEAT dull; Spring nominal; sales, 2 cars White Michigan at $1 80. CORN dull; sales, 2 cars No. 2 at 60c., at railroad elevator. OATS and RYE neglected. BARLEY dull and nominally unchanged in the absence of sales. PORK and LARD in demand for City trade. SEEDS dull and nominal. HIGHWINES inactive; 2c. below New-York figures are the asking rates.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 3.—TOBACCO unchanged, prices stiff; sales 23 hhds. BAGGING quiet but firm. FLOUR active and firm; Extra Family, $6 50@$6 75. GRAIN firm and unchanged. Mess PORK firm at $13 75. Bulk MEATS active and firm; Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Rib Sides, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6⅞c. BACON active and firm; Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Rib Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c. HAMS firm; Plain, 11⅛c.; Sugar-cured, 12⅛c. LARD firm at 9c.@10c. WHISKY quiet at 87c.@88c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—WHEAT quiet and nominally unchanged. RYE dull at 85c.@90c. for Western and State. CORN higher; sales, 6 cars Western Mixed at 71c. BARLEY dull. OATS dull at 50c.@ 54c. CATTLE—Receipts, 4,981 head; average quality a trifle better than last week; prices nominally unchanged; the range was 5¼c.@7c.; highest price, 7⅛c. SHEEP and LAMBS dull; average quality not so good; Sheep, 6c.@7⅛c.; Lambs, 7⅛c.@8⅛c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 3.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT a shade better; No. 1 White Michigan at $1 56; Amber Michigan, $1 48@$1 48¼; No. 1 Red at $1 47¼; No. 2 Red, $1 45@$1 45¼. CORN dull; Low Mixed at 47c.; Yellow, 47⅛c. OATS quiet and unchanged; No. 2 at 41c. Dressed HOGS nominal, $5 30. RECEIPTS—18,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 3.—FLOUR firm and scarce at $7@$9 50. CORN active and higher at 70c. OATS active and higher at 60c.@62c. Bulk MEATS active and higher; Shoulders, 5⅛c.@6c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛c. LARD—Demand light; holders firm at 9½c.@10⅛c.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 3.—WHEAT dull, but firm; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 52; No. 2 at $1 46@$1 47. CORN steady at 52c. OATS dull and nominal at 44c. PETROLEUM—Refined steady, in car lots, at 20½c., in small lots at 21c.@22c.; Crude quiet at $4 75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 3.—Spirits TURPENTINE strong at 71½c. RESIN strong at $3 90 for Strained. Crude TURPENTINE firm at $3 for Hard, $6 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. TAR firm at $2 60.

DETROIT, Feb. 3.—WHEAT steady; Extra, $1 58; Amber Michigan, $1 46. CORN steady at 50½c. OATS unchanged and quiet. CLOVER-SEED weak at $6 15. Dressed HOGS quiet at $5 30.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 3.—COTTON active, at full prices; middling, 21⅝c.@21¾c.; net receipts, 2,562 bales; exports coastwise, 716 bales; sales, 3,200 bales; stock, 72,516 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 3.—COTTON steady; middling, 21½c.; net receipts, 1,156 bales; exports coastwise, 518 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 27,839 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—COTTON quiet; middling, 22⅛c.; net receipts, 4,332 bales; gross, 4,833 bales; sales, 2,900 bales; stock, 246,746 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 3.—COTTON steady; Good Ordinary, 20c.; net receipts, 638 bales; exports, coastwise, 158 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 50,697 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 3.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 21⅝c.; net receipts, 1,138 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 69,118 bales.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 3.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 21⅛c.; receipts, 750 bales; sales, 500 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 3—11½ A. M.—Consuls opened at 92⅝ for money, 92⅝@92¾ for the account. American securities opened—5-20 Bonds of 1862, 92⅛; '65s at 92⅛; '67s, 92⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for money and the account. American securities closed—Bonds of 1862, 92⅛, '65s at 95⅛, '67s at 92⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—French Rentes, 56f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3—11 A. M.—COTTON opened strong; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Sales of Cotton shipping or shipped at Savannah or Charleston at 11⅛d. BREADSTUFFS opened quiet and unchanged.

1½ P. M.—COTTON closed firm; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.; sales of the day, 18,000 bales, including 6,000 bales for speculation and export; sales on ship named at New-Orleans at 11 9-16d. CHEESE closed at 69s. ₱ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.—COTTON at a late hour yesterday afternoon became firmer, and prices advanced a fraction. Middling Uplands were last quoted at 11⅛d. @11⅛d., and Middling Orleans at 11⅜d.@11½d.

HAVRE, Feb. 2.—COTTON market irregular.

A Mean Vermonter Loses His Bride.

From the Woonsocket (Mass.) Patriot.

A few days ago we heard of an unsophisticated youth from Canada, who is employed in one of our woolen mills, and who intended to have been married on New Year's day to a fascinating native of the Canadian Dominion. The couple were immensely and devotedly attached to each other. But our Canadian lover is an economical genius; and instead of ordering a bridal tip-top suit, bought a second-hand coat of a countryman of his, a garment that would "fit a bean-pole," but not a fellow gushing out and overrunning with love. As soon as his devoted MARRIER heard of his purchase she discarded him—"gave him the mitten"—and now declares that a fellow so mean should forever remain a bachelor. But, sadder than her side of the story, this purchaser of second-hand marriageable garments is now very disconsolate, mainly because he has been unable to sell his second-hand coat.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LOST CITY.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO CANVASS FOR THIS WORK JUST PUBLISHED. THE ONLY RELIABLE BOOK PUBLISHED OF THE FIRE.

Chicago as it was; Chicago as it is; a complete history; a book full of thrilling interest and startling incidents; profusely illustrated. Orders filled in the order received. Price, elegantly bound, $1 50; sent post-paid, on receipt of the price. Address

WELLS & CO.,
No. 432 Broome-st., New-York.

NEWSPAPERS.

IMPORTANT TO

ADVERTISERS.

The best mediums for shrewd advertisers are those which go to the largest number of intelligent, well-to-do readers. The

CHRISTIAN UNION,

EDITED BY

HENRY WARD BEECHER,

already contains the advertisements of most of the prominent firms of the country; admits no Medical, or Doubtful, or "blind" advertisements; gives to every business card a conspicuous place in its compact, neat pages, (all being either "outside" or "facing reading-matter,") and goes to a regular weekly Subscription and Sales List of more than

80,000!

THIS

CIRCULATION

is growing by about 3,600 per week, and, at the usual reckoning, gives advertisers the benefit of more than

400,000 READERS.

The advantages of advertising in such a substantial and growing journal are plain. Apply to

J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers,
NO. 27 PARK-PLACE,
(and Nos. 24 and 26 MURRAY-ST.,) NEW-YORK.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN

(FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

ASSETS IN THIS COUNTRY:

Deposited with Insurance Departments of various States	$375,300
In hands of Trustees	230,000
Cash in Bank and other Assets	95,976
Total	$701,276

TRUSTEES IN NEW-YORK:
SHEPHERD KNAPP, WILLIAM H. MACY,
Prest. Mechanics' Bank. Prest. Leather Manuf. Bk.
JAMES M. MORRISON,
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SHEPHERD KNAPP, H. F. SPAULDING,
JOSEPH STUART, F. H. N. WHITING,
GEO. ADLARD.

Office, Park Bank Building,
NOS. 214 AND 216 BROADWAY, N. Y.
WM. H. ROSS, MANAGER.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.

OFFER

BY THE CARGO OR AT RETAIL,

THEIR CELEBRATED

Lackawanna Coal,

UNRIVALED FOR STEAM OR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

YARDS—FOOT 3D-ST., EAST RIVER.
FOOT 24TH-ST., NORTH RIVER.
CENTRAL OFFICE FOR RETAIL ORDERS,
NO. 938 BROADWAY, CORNER 22D-ST.
BROOKLYN OFFICE, NO. 33 ATLANTIC-ST.
YARD, FOOT BALTIC-ST.
DEPOT, WEEHAWKEN, OPPOSITE 38TH-ST.
GENERAL OFFICE,
NO. 71 BROADWAY (EMPIRE BUILDING.)

BEST LEHIGH AND LOCUST MOUNTain Coal.—Stove $6 50; egg and furnace, $6; nut, $5 50, screened and delivered. Orders by post filled promptly. THOS. STOKES,
Corner 32d-st. and 10th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1872.

WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given, pursuant to chapter nine of the laws of 1872, that an adjourned meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit for the City and County of New-York, will be held at the Controller's office in the new Court-house at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, Feb. [illegible], 1872.—Dated New-York, Feb. 3, 1872.

RICHARD A. STORRS, [illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

M[illegible] (Clara Antonio, late of San Francisco,) [illegible] Clairvoyant, [illegible] 1,120 Broadway, [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 5, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA, (English Opera.)—Mme. Parepa Rosa.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ATHLETIC, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC FEATS. Matinée at 2 o'clock.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MONALDI—Mr. J. S. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

STADT THEATRE.—IVANHOE, (German Opera.)—Mme. Fabbri.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT.—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg.

HARLEM MUSIC HALL.—MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralising schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

There are still several promising jobs which the friends and supporters of the Ring hope to be able to carry out. One of them is the proposed extension of Lafayette-place "from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street," the estimates and assessments for which are now advertised as completed. The Commissioners for carrying out this work are WALTER ROCHE, of the Bowling-green Savings Bank; GRATZ NATHAN, Judge BARNARD's referee, and Mr. WILLIAM STUART. We hope the inhabitants of the district to be "improved" feel confidence in this wonderful Board. We should advise them, at any rate, to begin to look after their interests—it will be too late to cry out by and by.

Can the President of a Bank which has defrauded its depositors escape all responsibility for the frauds, by pleading that he did not know what was going on? This is the only defense, it appears, that HANK SMITH can make. Even this is broken down by the authoritative statement that in July, 1871, SMITH assured Mr. JOHN FOX that the affairs of the Bowling-green Savings Bank were "in a most flourishing state," and that he (SMITH,) had "$70,000 of the funds of the bank lying idle for want of a good investment." It appears, moreover, that the illustrious "HANK" and his co-directors allowed their personal friends to "borrow" $94,165 and that $69,000 in addition, was lent to JOHN HALL, JOHN E. HALL, A. L. HART, and others, concerning whom the Investigating Committee "emphatically declare that these are purely fictitious names, and they unhesitatingly affirm that these fictitious loans *were part of the transactions of the President*." Can any man hope to explain away such transactions as these? HANK SMITH claims great credit for returning the money of some poor depositors "out of his own pocket." Will he explain how the money got into his pocket in the first instance?

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* returns to the subject of the immunity from punishment enjoyed by the City thieves, and says the following propositions seem to have been proved:

> "There is no punishment for thieves and embezzlers in the City of New-York. Private property in New-York City is at the mercy of public officials. New-York City, as a general thing, is under the dominion of knaves and thieves. Murder may be committed there with impunity, provided the murderer is rich enough to afford it. Hanging for murder in New-York is 'played out.' The cheapest thing in New-York is the best legal advice."

It is too soon to say that these propositions are proved, but if "the best legal advice" is to be accepted as indicating the turn affairs are likely to take, our contemporary may be right after all. It is held by some eminent lawyers that TWEED and his confederates have committed no crime under the laws. That they have defrauded the City of large sums of money is unquestionable, but this is a case in which stealing seems to be no robbery. If TWEED & Co. escape punishment, we shall not have much cause to boast of our "excellent laws."

The Treaty of Washington.

The London *Observer* announces that the British Government has sent a dispatch to Washington, withdrawing from its agreement to submit the *Alabama* claims to arbitration before the Geneva Board, if the liability for indirect damages remains an open question. As the *Observer* is the organ of the Ministry, it is impossible to doubt the accuracy of this announcement. Yet it is one that will produce in this country nothing less than amazement. Since the Treaty of Washington assumed shape, and its provisions were published, there has been but one feeling in the United States—that the whole dispute was in a fair way to be amicably and equitably settled. It was understood that the *Alabama* claims, and everything growing growing out of them, had been referred to arbitration, and whatever might be claimed on either side, or whatever might be granted by the Board of Arbitrators, it was not even thought possible that either party could, or would attempt to, withdraw from the agreement, or from all its consequences. Nor is the reported action of the British Government intelligible to those who have watched the discussion of the American "case" since the publication of that document. The discussion has been warm, and to an American observer, surrounded by a community utterly unmoved on the subject, it has seemed unnecessarily warm. Here the subject had quite dropped out of sight. We were satisfied to wait for the decision of the Arbitrators. And even in England it is only within the past few days that the discussion has indicated any such feeling as is embodied in the extreme measure of the English Government. It has been objected that the American counsel presented claims which, if granted, would be very onerous to Great Britain to discharge, and that some of these were such as our Government had no moral right to advance; but it has not been denied that the Board of Arbitration was established to decide on "the claims generally known as the Alabama claims," or that under this head it would be for the Board, acting according to its own interpretation of the treaty, to determine what claims it would consider. Nothing could be fairer than such a method of settling all points in dispute. If our case was unjust, the Arbitrators would so decide, and there would be an end of it.

How the British Press has progressed from the extremely careful and elaborate manner of its early treatment of this question, to the final frenzy which it is represented by the cable as having shown for two days past, it is impossible to say. Nor is it quite plain what the British Government may regard as "indirect damages" which it refuses to consent that the Geneva Board shall consider. But it is perfectly certain that the action of the Government, as announced by the *Observer*, will be a matter of complete surprise to the American people. We cannot conceal the fact, also, that this action will arouse a good deal of feeling warmer than surprise. We were all heartily glad when we supposed that an honorable and peaceful way had been found to settle the ugly "differences," as the treaty calls them, growing out of the *Alabama* business. If it shall turn out that our confidence was misplaced, disappointment will be added to the sources of bad feeling which were already too numerous. We sincerely trust that the reported reopening of the matter—for the action of the British Government is nothing less—may assume some less threatening form than that in which the cable dispatch presents it.

Copywrong and Copyright.

The question as to our recognition of the right of foreign authors to property in their work would seem to be approaching a solution. At a recent meeting of publishers, held in the Trade Sales-rooms, to consider the question of international copyright, the head of a well-known publishing house brought forward a draft of a bill for an International Copyright law, which was received with sufficient favor by those present to cause the appointment of a committee to report the draft of a bill essentially the same in its provisions at a future meeting of the trade soon to be held. On Friday last, the Executive Committee of the Copyright Association adopted the draft of a bill, which will be presented on behalf of the Association to the Joint Committee of Congress at its next meeting. We may therefore assume that sufficient progress has been made toward justice and civilization in this respect, to make it clear that some sort or show of recognition of the right of foreign authors to property in their work is unavoidable, and that those who are interested in the subject, on the one hand, against such recognition, and on the other for it, are about to struggle once more for the ascendency. It may be worth our while to examine these two drafts of bills, and to see for what each party is contending.

The bill presented to the publishers is entitled "An act to grant a copyright to foreign authors;" and it provides that a foreign author may have copyright here whenever he shall enter into contract with an American publisher, a citizen of the United States, to manufacture the book in all its parts, so that it shall be wholly the product of the mechanical industry of the United States, and on condition that the foreign author shall publish his book in his own country within one month of its publication in the United States. But it excludes from this privilege all contributions to foreign periodicals, alleging, oddly enough for a law, that it is to be presumed that the authors of such contributions have been paid their full value for them. Serial tales, however, published in foreign periodicals, may be copyrighted on the same conditions as apply to books. But cyclopædias and dictionaries, and the articles in them, are excluded from copyright. Nor is there any provision for copyright in pictorial illustrations. If the citizen of the United States who has undertaken to publish a foreign author's book under the provisions of this proposed act shall neglect, for the space of three months, to keep the book on sale, the book may be imported or reprinted as it might have been before the passage of the act; and the book of any foreign author, who has not complied with the provisions of the act, may be reprinted and sold by any one who chooses to do so, as at present.

If the author, or responsible presenter of this bill, expects it to be accepted by any intelligent person as satisfactory, either to the rightful demands of authors, or to the public conscience, he will find himself in error. He, and the few men whom he may induce to believe that what is to his interest is also to theirs, may be able to get this bill before Congress, and even to have it passed, (for authors on the one hand are poor, and on the other have little political influence;) but if he supposes that in that case it will be allowed to remain undisturbed for a single year, for a single session, he is very much mistaken. It will only intensify the feeling that demands for authors, as for other men, justice—the right of property in their own work—and it will make the agitation of this subject far wider and deeper than it has been hitherto. The bill is a shameless sham. It fails in the one essential point of such a bill, which is the recognition of the author's right in his work and to the control of his own property. It does not secure a right; it grants a privilege, a privilege, meagre, lame, and hampered with conditions which are an affront to the author and an injury to the public. It puts both author and public at the mercy of the publisher. The condition as to the time within which a book must be published in the foreign country and here, (one month,) is in itself entirely unessential, but places the author almost entirely at the publisher's mercy, and that other condition which makes the penalty of neglect of the authorized publisher of a foreign book to keep it on sale for three months, not the reversion of the copyright to the author, but the liability to a lawful reprinting of the book by any other publisher, is an outrage on common sense and common decency. And who made the author of this bill the judge whether an article has been paid for at its "full value?" Let the event determine that; and let the man who uses another's work for his pleasure, or his profit, pay for that work. "I didn't know," said the Greek sneak-thief, whom the philosopher caught going off with property that he had left unprotected for a moment, "I didn't know that it was yours." "Yes," was the answer, "but you knew it wasn't yours."

The bill adopted by the Copyright Association is so brief that we give it here in full. It is entitled "An Act to secure Authors the Right of Property in Their Works," and, after the enacting clause, consists of these two sections:

1. All rights of property secured to citizens of the United States of America by existing Copyright laws of the United States are hereby secured to the citizens and subjects of every country the government of which secures reciprocal rights to citizens of the United States.
2. This act shall take effect two years from the date of its passage.

Nothing more than this is necessary. Even less would accomplish the purpose. But here, surely, there is nothing superfluous, nothing but what is just. This bill merely secures a right of property in their work to foreign authors whose Governments secure similar rights to our authors. Thus not only is justice done, but the reciprocity uncared for in the bill laid before the publishers is here provided for with certainty. We give to the foreign author no more than we ask; we ask of foreign Governments no more than we give. The second section of the bill might be regarded as superfluous on the ground of the rights of authors; but it is a wise concession to those who complain that if those rights are recognized, it will interfere with some business that is conducted in disregard of those rights. There is plausibility in this plea. The business is not unlawful, although it may be unjust; and those who are engaged in it may with some semblance of reason ask those who are about to make it unlawful as well as unjust, to give them time to set their houses in order. For this the bill of the Copyright Association makes ample provision. This bill, or one equally simple and just, equally recognizing the rights of all authors, should become law, and speedily. Every day of delay is a reproach to us. But better the present condition of things than such a mockery of justice as the bill which the publishers' meeting adopted as a model.

Very Remarkable.

The *Tribune* printed at great length on Saturday the testimony of a Custom-house officer named JAMES H. YOUNG, whom, it called "a brave inspector." Now what may be this inspector's bravery we know not, but he certainly is bold and credulous; credulous as to what he hears, bold in his assumption of the gullibility of others. The value of his testimony may be estimated by one case in point. He testified that there was a permit sent down to a steamer to land a corpse; that the hearse and mourners were there; but that when the coffin was set down a ringing sound was heard inside and it was found to be full of French clocks.

This happened several years ago, and on the Cunard wharf, (for, mind you, the brave inspector is very particular,) and "the only accident was in packing the clocks so that they made a ringing sound when the case came down on the dock." Mr. YOUNG says this happened previous to his coming into the department, but that it is "a well-known fact." No such occurrence ever took place. None such has been known within the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the Custom-house. It is pure fiction, like so many of those well-known facts brought to the attention of this Committee, and about which the *Tribune* makes such an ado. Mr. YOUNG's testimony caused an explosion of laughter at the Custom-house, and the consequence is that we have been informed of the truth of the matter on the best evidence.

Some years ago, in 1867 or the early part of 1868, a man applied for a free permit for a box containing a corpse. The Deputy asked some questions about the case, and paused a little before signing the permit, and as the man looked up inquiringly in his face he was tempted to hoax him a little, and remembering an old Dutch clock, with a tall case, in the hall at home, he said to him: "It seems a very simple matter to you, I suppose, to give a free permit for a corpse; but we have to be very careful. Coffins are favorite resorts of smugglers. Only a little while ago I gave a permit to land one without inspection. It was presented by an undertaker; a hearse came down on the wharf; the proceedings were very solemn; mourners appeared; and it seemed as if a person might be expected. The coffin was carried slowly down the gang-way by four bearers; and would you believe it, when they set it down one man let his corner slip, and the cussed thing began to strike. It struck twelve off-hand; and not content with that, it went on and struck six times more; eighteen, as I'm a sinner. The inspectors opened the coffin and found either a Dutch clock or a corpse with a clock in its belly; I don't remember which. But here's *your* free permit, Sir." And he checked the paper with a sober face.

This story, told from mouth to mouth, has become the well-known fact of the *Tribune's* brave inspector. The evidence before the Committee has been "running emptyings" for a good part of the time that has been expended in the investigation, and now it is becoming ridiculous. What with the *Tribune's* inspectors who see double, and "who cannot be believed," and its brave inspectors that believe in corpses with Dutch clocks in their bellies, we shall expect to see the investigation break up in a roar of laughter, of which the distinguished and disinterested advocate of the great one-term principle shall be the hero—we would not presume to say the butt.

Berlin.

About 1240, Berlin first acquired the dignity of a burg, when it was fortified by one ASCANIER MARKGRAF, and peopled with Dutch, whose influence on the tongue of the nation is traceable to this day. Probably it was by reason of its central situation that it gradually grew in population, and some three hundred years later became the capital city of the Markgreves, or Counts, of Brandenburg, that province of which it is still the chief town, and which formed the basis of the Prussian Monarchy.

In 1471, FREDERICK, the Second Elector of Brandenburg, built a palace on the ground now occupied by the stately but gloomy Schloss, and made it his chief residence; but Berlin did not become a city of first-rate importance until FREDERICK WILLIAM I. of Prussia made it so. TOLAND, in his *Courts of Prussia and Hanover*, a rare and curious volume, written in 1702, says: "This city is indifferently spacious, but extremely fine. The streets are very large and noble, much better paved than is usual in Germany, and planted in most parts of the town with rows of trees. The new houses are mostly built after the best taste of architecture, being generally beautified on the outside and not always ill-furnished within; the few old houses that remain being in respect of the others as ragged and deformed dwarfs compared with gentile and proper men."

He then proceeds to descant on "a stately amphitheatre for the fighting and baiting of bears, lions, bulls, urochsen, which are the uri of the ancients," and describes the King's new stables as so magnificent that they are often taken for some great Minister's palace.

Many more eulogies follow of the King, his architectural skill, and his administration. TOLAND specially refers to the house-building example which the King had set, as becoming at that time very extensively followed, and evidently, at this epoch, arose the foundations of the central part of Berlin, which we look upon today. At this date, however, the city must have been very small, for in 1700 it only included twenty-nine thousand inhabitants, and until recent times its growth has been inexplicably slow. In 1800 there were only two hundred thousand, but soon after that date the increase became much more rapid, and in 1861 the population had reached nearly five hundred and fifty thousand, while since that date the growth of the city has been so extraordinarily large that the people now number considerably over seven hundred thousand. Berlin has at length attained the rank of a foremost capital, worthy of being the metropolis of a great Empire, and has lost that air of provincialism which so long clung to her. Every advantage, however, has its drawbacks, and the progress of Berlin is by no means unattended by them. The extreme of prosperity is notoriously trying to the morals, and by all accounts Berlin, formerly the most sober and sedate of cities, is succumbing to the influences of the hour, and becoming as accommodating to the habits of loose livers as its most indulgent sister capital, Vienna. In fact, fast young Prussians have now by all accounts not the slightest occasion to go further afield when they desire to drink the cup of pleasure to unmentionable dregs, and of late the doings of the dissipated have been such as to provoke serious comment on the part of the graver portion of, the Prussian Press and community.

No doubt this may be regarded as an exceptional epoch in Berlin, when "*dulce est desipere in loco*" is the accepted cry. But by all accounts the whole atmosphere of society has changed. The quiet tenor of family life, simple habits, economical dress, have given place to rapid living and extravagance. There is a rage for speculation, especially for joint stock companies, and a feverish eagerness for money making, and it is stated that at this moment the Berlin stock list is the largest in the world. The Berliners are exhibiting the same eagerness to turn flourishing private concerns into joint stock companies as the Londoners had shown for some years prior to the world-felt crash, which culminated in the fall of OVEREND & GURNEY.

No doubt the commercial and manufacturing importance of Prussia will now each day be more and more felt. It is, indeed, to us a matter of some astonishment that Berlin has not hitherto made more progress in this direction. The Spree is not the Hudson, either in volume or beauty of situation, but still it carries flat-bottomed boats which carry merchandise, and connects by canals with the Baltic, while Berlin has been for upward of twenty years the centre of Prussian manufacture and of a system of railways. With this situation, and the prestige which Prussia now enjoys, no doubt a great commercial future is before her capital, if the people are prudent and enterprising, and the Executive is broad-viewed and discreet.

Over-Work on Railways.

For some weeks, the English railway employes have been endeavoring to secure a reduction in the hours of labor. Many meetings have been held in the interest of this enterprise, and the London Press has taken up the matter with some spirit. Some of the statements of the amount of work exacted from these unfortunate people border on the incredible. Yet they are all vouched for on respectable authority, and the railway companies are challenged to disprove them. One man, a porter, is said to have worked twenty-three hours out of the twenty-four on four successive days. Instances where men had been worked twenty-four hours without a moment's cessation were frequent. An engine-driver, who had been more than twenty hours on his engine, was about to knock off, when a station-master obliged him to take charge of another train. One of the most cruel cases of all was that of a man who, having worked from 6 o'clock one morning till 11 o'clock the next, was told then not to leave the station until night, as he might be wanted. "And even for this period of rest half a day's wages were deducted."

There is no question but that a railway company demanding such hours from its servants is criminally trifling with the lives of its passengers. There is a limit to human endurance, and to submit a train to an over-worked engineer is almost to invite its destruction. We trust that the reform in this respect sought for in England will be effectively carried out. We have referred to the subject chiefly because what is true there may be equally true here. We have no reason to believe that the majority of our railway companies are more considerate of their passengers' safety or their servants' health than English railway corporations. Let us hear what our engineers and switchmen have to say on the subject.

The Insurance Report.

We hope the legislative investigation into Mr. MILLER's dark-lantern transactions will not be made a means of delaying the annual report of the Insurance Department upon the business of last year. There is no good reason why some information should not issue from that Department in time to be of use this year. While it is evident enough that a complete report of all the details connected with insurance in our State cannot be prepared at very short notice, and that the portion referring to life insurance must involve some intricate calculations, it is none the less evident that all which the people really need to know about the companies, could be made public before the 1st of April. Last year the Department reports, brief as they were, did not reach the public until September or October, nine or ten months from the date to which the companies had made up their statements. Meanwhile there had been abundant opportunity for unsound companies to recover, and solvent ones to fail. And, oddly enough, if the publication of the official report had only been delayed a few weeks longer, some forty or more of the companies which it showed to be the strongest in the country, would have read the falsehood by the light of that ruinous Chicago fire.

That it is practicable to meet the necessities of the public by earlier reports is proved conclusively by the circumstance that enterprising persons outside of the Department appear to have no difficulty in finding out how the companies stand. As early as in the first week of February, all the figures of the fire insurance companies are usually given to the public, by at least one publishing house in this City, and the same useful thing is done in March, with respect to the life insurance returns. Besides this, we could name an insurance paper whose columns, last year, contained a thorough review of the situation, based on the sworn returns, before the adjournment of the Legislature. And this review, we may add, was not only vastly superior to any report which Mr. MILLER has shown himself capable of writing, but its publication was made five or six months before the Department report was made public.

It is obvious, therefore, that at least a preliminary report could be prepared and printed, for the information and protection of the public, in time to make the statements of the companies practically useful. And we would suggest that the Legislature, by bill or resolution, make it imperative upon the Superintendent, be he Mr. MILLER or any other incumbent of the office, to present a statement, or partial report, upon the returns in his possession, in time to permit of intelligent opinion, and action, if need be, on the part of legislators. Even if the members of the Legislature care too little about insurance affairs to take any interest in an early report, we can assure them that their constituents are not so indifferent. The anomaly of departmental reports, upon financial institutions of precarious existence or solvency, being delayed in publication until they have become useful only as the complement of previous statistical tables, has lasted long enough. We hope, therefore, that the matter will receive attention in the proper quarter.

A Sample of Police Management.

To show the manner in which the Police Commissioners squander the money drawn for the support of the force under their care, it will be only necessary to cite two cases. Mr. CHARLES S. GRANT was the person the *Tribune* depended upon to corroborate the testimony of its editor before the Custom-house Investigating Committee. GRANT was appointed several months ago by the Board of Police Commissioners to the novel position of janitor in the Fifth Precinct Station-house. The law allows only two doormen to a Police station, so GRANT was made janitor, a position not previously heard of in the Department. GRANT has never performed a day's work at the Station-house since his appointment, and it would puzzle him to find anything to do there, even were he so inclined. He, however, found time to attend the Syracuse Convention, and has been quite prominent at primaries, all the time drawing his salary regularly. Another instance is found in the case of Police Surgeon ANDREWS, who is also the family physician of the President of the Board. His salary as Surgeon was $2,250 per annum, and he was recently "retired" on a pension of $800 a year. This proceeding was never heard of under the old Board, and there does not appear to be any warrant for it under the law. Thus is the public money squandered, and the power of the Commissioners prostituted for political purposes.

MINOR TOPICS.

A bill was recently brought before the Legislature, which contemplates making it an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment for persons to engage in what is popularly known as the "prize-candy trade." This business, we have good reason to know, has been undertaken by a gang of sharpers, who have adopted every conceivable device in order to prey upon the public, without incurring the risk of arrest for swindling. Some of the gift-jewelry men, who were driven to the wall by poor JOURDAN, have found in the "gift candy" a tolerable cover to conceal their villainous purposes. We are sorry to see that a few of the respectable dealers have thought it necessary to introduce the "prize system" into their stores; but as they have been led into it under a false impression, no doubt they would be glad enough to have a law passed abolishing it altogether. The author of the measure referred to, in consequence of an irregularity, the result of inexperience, furnished an opportunity to the jokers for a little fun at his expense; but it is to be hoped that this trifling circumstance may not deter him from taking further action in the matter.

It has been repeatedly charged, and freely denied, that the Democratic State officers had created a deficiency of over six millions of dollars. The facts are now presented in a way to be fairly met, by a bill which Mr. ALVORD has drawn up, reciting from items of deficiency in the canal accounts, and sundry general items, amounting in all to $6,451,159, and appropriating an amount sufficient to pay them. Of course, if these deficiencies do not exist, the Democrats in the Legislature can easily defeat the bill. If they do exist, it is fair that they shall be separately provided for, and not included in the appropriations for this year, to be made by this Legislature.

A writer in the *Courier des Etats-Unis* has taken the trouble to collate a half-dozen instances of the comical shown in widely-circulated French papers. The *Gaulois*, for instance, gives some interesting information concerning the habits of our Judiciary: "In Winter, it is an every-day matter to see the Judge and the jurors remove their socks to hang them to dry by the heater of the Court-room. Some go so far as to pare their bunions in public, and an objection once being made by an over-fastidious lawyer, the Judge replied sternly, 'I call the counsel to order and to the respect he owes to justice; he will mind his own business,' and the Judge tranquilly finished his little operation of orthopedy." The *Soir* surpasses even this in a way we cannot very well translate, and the *Paris Journal*, without even the merit of prophetic accuracy, informs its readers that "in New-York, the political society called 'Tammany' has been dispersed by the Police, and its principal officers arrested."

In an article in our news columns yesterday on the "Gray Forgeries," the name of Mr. GEORGE RAPHAEL was improperly introduced, and several statements made concerning him, all of which we are informed are unfounded. We are assured that Mr. RAPHAEL had nothing whatever to do with GRAY, and that the other assertions made with regard to him are false.

Superstition of the worst type is still cherished among a portion of our colored population, and is by no means confined to those lately released from slavery. A frightful event that has just taken place in Arkansas illustrates the power which a belief as old and as childish as that in witchcraft may still exert, and suggests an argument of some weight in favor of compulsory education. It appears that a negro of Little Rock, named FRANCIS, deliberately shot and killed another man of the same race named VAUGHAN, for, as the murderer alleges, bewitching him. FRANCIS says VAUGHAN was a regular "Obi-man," in full power; that he "poisoned" his hand so that it was always cold; that he had "charmed" many persons of both sexes who had the misfortune to offend him; and that he had shot him for trying to throw me into spells, and enchanting various women. "I don't feel sorry for shooting him," added FRANCIS, frankly, "for I didn't want him deviling round any longer, and he ought to have been killed long ago." On this persuasion the man walked quietly up to within five feet of his victim, and blew his brains out with a Colt's revolver.

A banquet extraordinary was lately given at the English town of Deptford. It consisted of a supper, eligibility for admission to which depended upon the candidates being convicted felons. Tickets were only issued on proof being furnished of the guest having attained this distinction, and fifty applicants were refused on the ground of the evidence in their favor being incomplete. What adds to the singularity, as well as the appropriateness of thus selecting the company, is the fact that the host was one Mr. NED WRIGHT, "the well-known converted burglar." One hundred and fifty congenial souls sat down at table together, and the occasion was marked by much hilarity. Mr. WRIGHT addressed the assemblage "in his own peculiar manner," and the guests separated at a late hour amid mutual congratulations, and highly pleased with their entertainment.

A weakness for the Muses is hardly the feeling which one would ascribe to the Emperor WILLIAM of Prussia. Yet some industrious delver in the past brings forward evidence that, in his youth, the most practical of sovereigns was not averse, like Mr. Silas Wegg, to "droppen into poetry." The *Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* prints a poem entitled "Der Ober-Rhein," purporting to have been written in 1840 by Prince WILHELM, then a comparatively unimportant personage, with little prospect of coming to the throne, and with plenty of leisure for ballad-making. The verses are no better than royal verses usually are, and are chiefly curious as containing something like a prophecy of the late events which have restored Elsass and Lorraine to the German Empire. To his brethren across the river, the princely poet announces that the German sword is soon to free them from a foreign yoke. But if perchance they should be so debased by servitude as to decline this glorious redemption, they shall be forced back into the fold. Which is very much like what has happened.

On the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, a few days ago, some of the passengers upon the train which arrived at Birmingham about noon, had a good opportunity of inspecting the country. It seems that the servants of the line, one and all, had been so long without the means of procuring clothing for themselves, or food for their families, that they were obliged to abandon the train in order to look for employment elsewhere. Several months ago the road was seized by the Governor of Alabama for non-payment of bonds passed due, since which time it has been managed in such a way as to give universal dissatisfaction. The *State Journal* is authority for the information that the workpeople had been left destitute for a number of weeks. If we may judge from the experience of gentlemen who have lately traveled through the South, the other roads are not in a much better condition than the Alabama and Chattanooga.

The notabilities of Paris are dropping off fast. Recent excitements and privations have doubtless shortened many a life there, and the necrology of the year will be very heavy. Hardly a post arrives which does not bring news of the death of some Parisian celebrity about whom, whether great author or famous tailor, or distinguished pastry cook, there are hosts of clustering associations. The last to go has been FORNICI, the oldest cane-seller in France. He was one hundred and three years old. He was known as "La Boule d'Or." The man was a cook under LOUIS XV., messenger at the Ministry of Finance under LOUIS XVI., soldier under the Revolution and under BONAPARTE, then a dancer, then beadle in a church, then open-air dentist, and finally dealer in walking-sticks. This last was the only trade he found profitable, and in it he made a handsome fortune. It is said FORNICI left a good share of this to the great-great-granddaughter of a girl he was in love with in 1790.

Much interest is manifested in New-Jersey, just now, on the question of compelling the banks holding State deposits to pay proper and fair interest thereon. As the average balance last year was over $200,000, with a prospect of its rising to $350,000 during 1872, the matter really assumes some importance to the tax-payers of that State. New-York receives interest on bank deposits, therefore there is no good reason why New-Jersey banks should have free use of State moneys. If this interest were paid it would afford a desirable addition to the school fund, which needs help very much.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE SEASON OF ENGLISH OPERA.

The season of English opera will be commenced at the Academy of Music this evening. "Un Ballo in Maschera," with English words wedded to VERDI's music, will be interpreted. We append the cast:

Amelia	Mme. Parepa-Rosa
Ulrica	Mrs. Seguin
Oscar	Mrs. Van Zandt
Richard	Mr. Castle
Renato	Mr. Cook
Sam	Mr. Hall
Tom	Mr. Ryse

AN INTERESTING CONCERT.

A concert of an exceedingly interesting character, and in aid of a very good cause, occurs at Steinway Hall to-night. It will enlist the efforts of several of our best artists, and its success will add to the prosperity of the Young Ladies' Christian Association of this City. Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG and Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING, and Messrs. LEGGAT and REMMERTZ will sing, Miss ANNA MEHLIG will play, and the labors of the Weber Quartet will be enjoyed in addition to the performances of the more widely-known soloists. Full dress, it may be mentioned, is suggested.

THE DAMROSCH-PRUCKNER SOIREES.

The second of the series of Damrosch-Pruckner soirées will be given at Steinway's smaller hall this evening. A quintet by MOZART, a new Hungarian rhapsody, for piano and violin, by LISZT, and SCHUMANN's quintet in E flat, are the conspicuous features of the programme.

Dramatic.

FRENCH PLAYS.

Were the promise of the present week greater than it is, playgoers of taste and experience could not fail to greet with pleasure the announcement of a representation of French plays. The agreeable entertainment we anticipate may be witnessed at the "Théâtre Bijou," in Sixteenth-street, between Union-square and Fifth-avenue, on Thursday evening next. It will be supplied, as the reader will no doubt have guessed already, by the enterprise of M. PAUL JUIGNET. This gentleman has secured the co-operation of Mlle. ANNA CAVE, an artist from the Paris theatres, and of MM. ROUSSEAU and DURVILLE, and Mlles. TAILLEFER and DEAUSSY. Three plays are to be acted, "Fais ce que dois," a fresh work of FRANÇOIS COPPÉE, and a *pièce de circonstance* as well as a composition of genuine literary merit; "Lises Balzac," an amusing farce, and "L'Article 212," a comedietta by EDMOND ABOUT. The sale of seats will be commenced this morning. The tiny house can only contain 500 spectators, so we soon ought to hear that the lists are filled.

The Ring in Staten Island—Opposition on the Part of Reformers.

A convention of Democratic delegates from the election districts of Middletown, was called for Saturday evening at the Town Hall. As it was known that some opposition would be offered by the Reform Democrats to the proposed regular ticket, considerable excitement prevailed, and the hall was crowded. Mr. EDWARD DUFFY, Chairman, called the meeting to order, and the Reform party, under the leadership of Mr. BENJAMIN BROWN, at once commenced by stating the objections he and his party had to the candidates they proposed to bring forward. A warm discussion ensued, but was ended by the Chairman ruling the opposition delegates out of the meeting, when they left in a body, only twenty delegates from three election districts remaining. The ticket as prepared was then adopted, nominating S. R. BRICK, Jr., Supervisor; WILLIAM HEANY, Town Clerk; SAMUEL MARSH, Jr., Justice of Peace; together with Constables, Inspectors of Highways, &c.

The Reform party on leaving the hall proceeded to the Enterprise Hotel, where they organized a meeting, and resolved upon nominating candidates that shall receive the Republican vote as well as that of their own party, and ensure the defeat of the Ring. A sharp contest is expected, and grave charges are being prepared against the Ring.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

A Winter Vacation—A Visit to Birmingham—At the Theatre A Provincial Play-House—Seeing the Pantomime—Facts About the City.

From a Special Correspondent.

MALVERN, England, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1872.

While the Attorney-General goes on with his opening plea for the defendant, or against the plaintiff, in the Tichborne case,—he has spoken a week now, having begun on Monday,—I have taken an "outing." The truth is, I had never seen a Christmas pantomime in the Provinces. Liverpool and Manchester, and even such capital cities as Dublin and Edinburgh, are called provinces—a foolish and meaningless designation. Our nearest large town is Birmingham, which has a population of over 444,000, two theatres, and five or six music halls, with more or less of a theatrical character. It has also great concerts at its noble town hall, and just now the great VANCE is drawing great houses at the Royal Exchange. Birmingham has the most varied and wonderful industry of any town in the world, and likes to mingle its labors with amusement. It is, moreover, the business and intellectual centre of a population of some millions of people who dig out coal, smelt iron, and supply the world with everything it wants almost, from pens and pins, to anchors and artillery. I think I may mention another special motive for going just now to a Christmas pantomime at Birmingham. We are often blessed at Malvern with the presence of American ladies, who come to remind us exiles of so many years of all we have left behind. One of these had never seen a pantomime. The RAVELS were before her time. So we started on Thursday morning for the day performance at 2 P. M. Off in a bright sunshine, through green fields and hedges, and the weather scarcely cold enough for an overcoat. A plunge into the Black Country, with its thousand tall chimneys pouring out smoke, and its population moiling in the deep mines, by the lurid furnaces, in great brick-yards, or hammering at ten thousand forges; men, women, children, all working away for dear life—and a very dirty, dingy, dreary one it looked to us, as we went dashing through it all.

IN BIRMINGHAM.

A vast city of tall chimneys, a great cloud of smoke and dust, the roar of innumerable engines, the clatter of myriads of hammers—in short, Birmingham. With a hideous shriek we dash into a new railway station. We never say depot in England. It means warehouse. We say station or terminus. Our host was on the platform, a round, ruddy Birmingham manufacturer, born and bred here, seventy years old, hair white as snow, never ill in bed a day in his life, brisk as a bee, lively as a cricket; his youngest child four years old; up early every morning at his business, working with his own hands, like the late Mr. GILLOTT, because he can do everything better than his foreman; a model mid-England man.

AT THE THEATRE.

We step into his brougham, and in five minutes are at the doors of the Theatre Royal, and in a happy crowd of impatient children, with their parents, governesses, nurses, who soon fill the house. The gallery piles itself up to the roof. The old-fashioned English pit crams itself down to the orchestra. There are no stalls. But here women sit in the pit as well as men, and to day the pit is half full of children, all eager and wondering what is behind the great green curtain. More light, music, tinkle, general rustle and hush, and up goes the curtain, and discovers two dazzling fairies. Three more shoot up from subterranean regions. A fair maid with golden locks is in danger of being married against her wishes, but the good fairies will take care that she is not; that is what they are for. These fairies consent to a slight transformation—what Mr. DARWIN calls a reversion. One turns into a crow, one into an owl, one into a very brilliant reptile, whose name I do not remember, but who proceeded to dance breakdowns of the most fascinating character. Ballet of naiads in the caves of ocean, each with a great lustrous shell; giants' cave, haunted by a tribe of agile and mischievous monkeys, with a song and chorus about Mr. DARWIN and his ancestral relations; palace and court of the fair one with the golden locks and of the miserable monarch who means to marry her.

A PROVINCIAL PLAY-HOUSE.

A Provincial theatre labors under great disadvantages. The best talent of every kind is absorbed by the Metropolis. The moment actor, actress, singer or dancer gets trained so as to be attractive, London claims him or her for its own. The manager can have only what London does not want—and of course, every theatrical aspirant in England hopes some day to shine on the London boards. The company was better than I expected. But in a good deal that goes to make up the splendors of a pantomime, Birmingham has abundant resources of her own. The *corps de ballet* may be picked from the factories and work-shops; but costumes, jewelry and glittering armor, all the accessories of a grand spectacle, the same factories can furnish in splendor and profusion. Thus, a festival was to be illuminated, and out marched a hundred bronze figures supporting colored lamps. An army of amazons manœuvres upon the stage with helmets, shields, and armor of burnished steel and gold, and resplendent with jewels, reflecting in their evolutions, red, green, and purple lights, so powerful, so dazzling, that the eye could scarcely endure its splendors. I have never seen so magnificent a display of light and color.

SEEING THE PANTOMIME.

The grand transformation scene held the house for ten minutes in an extacy of admiration at its gorgeous unfoldings, with three powerful lime lights in front, lime lights above, and clouds of red and blue lights on either side. All through the performance the house was ringing with children's merry laughter. many of the scenes on the stage were puerile, but all the better fitter for so puerile an audience, and my white-haired host who had taken for himself and us, three of the best seats in the house, enjoyed it all three mortal hours without a moment's pause, as heartily as the tiniest boy among us. And next week he will take his three little children, and have it all over again with a triple enjoyment. The last scene in the pantomime, winding up what is called the comic business of clown and pantaloon, harlequin and columbine, was a very effective novelty, and sent the whole house into screams of astonishment and laughter. It was a grand shadow dance of all the characters. A great white curtain came down; the theatre was darkened in front, and a powerful lime light threw the shadows of the performers upon the curtain, life-size when they stood near it, gigantic if they approached the light. The enlargement of the shadows made them seem as if they were rushing forward among the audience, a spring upon a platform above the light on the stage made the shadow appear to go up through the roof of the theatre. By these simple means an effect was produced equally amusing and amazing. I am rather an old stager. I have the misfortune of knowing how everything is done; but I renew all the delights of my most verdant period when I can find those to whom I can show what to them is fresh, wondrous and delightful. And to them I never explain—at least, not till afterward. My fair American enjoyed it all with very childlike glee and wonder. The fairies were not pretty, the dancers were not graceful. Beauty and grace, being what she is, she of course is used to, and requires more than she is likely to find in Birmingham, which, humanely speaking, is one of the most unbeautiful places, even in England. But even she was satisfied and fatigued with splendor, and the wonder how so ugly and grimy-looking a place can fill the world with such magnificence.

HOMEWARD.

And then we poured out into the Winter twilight, amid the babel of a thousand shrill voices, eager to tell of all that had given such delight; found our carriage waiting, and drove out to the villa in the suburb to dine and rest; pitying the two hundred people behind the curtain, who, after two or three hours, have to do all their work over again—dancing, turning summersaults, leaping, singing—and so on seven times a week, twice on Thursday, till all Mid-England has seen the Christmas pantomime.

FACTS ABOUT THE CITY.

And then, as I said, we drove home to dinner. And here, if you know our host, I should have to draw another curtain, and not let you have the slightest peep behind it; but as you can never have an idea of his personality, I do not see why I should not go on a little further. Birmingham has an excellent market. Whatever money can buy, comes down from London in two or three hours. I spare you the details, but with the dessert came the children and nestled by Pa and Ma, and asked about the joys to come—that is the pantomime. The smallest climbed into her mother's lap, and with a little encouragement sang, "I know a bank," and then her father, after another glass of his very choice sherry, gave us an equally choice comic song; and Madame, who has been a great singer, gave us, sitting there at the head of her table, a song she has sung before the footlights. It was all very nice and very jolly. In the drawing-room we had more music, with an accompaniment this time, and then the supper, and to bed. Simple-hearted, honest, friendly, hospitable people; they are perhaps not easy to get acquainted with, but when you know them, very hearty, very kind, treating you at the first visit like old friends, and with a curious and sometimes even startling naiveté, letting you at once into the inmost secrets of their lives. Really, people who are so very trusting ought to be careful whom they trust, and this may be the real reason why English people are so hard to get acquainted with. An Englishman's house is his castle, and he puts a high wall about it and is careful whom he lets in. An Englishman does not shake hands once where an American does twenty times; he seldom gives any one an invitation to come and see him; but when he does either he means much more by it than most people mean on the other side of the water. You may live here for years without ever hearing one person ask another to come and see him. If you know people you are expected to come without being invited; and whenever people have once held out their hands to you, you are sure of a hearty welcome. There is thus less social hypocrisy here than in some other regions of this terraqueous globe, and if acquaintances are hard to make, they are all the more valuable.

MONADNOCK.

AN AMATEUR DETECTIVE.

A New-York Drummer Follows a Clue in Cleveland—Result of his Investigations.

From the Cleveland Leader, Feb. 3.

In December last the house of E. A. MORRISON, Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway, New-York, had their store entered and robbed of many goods, consisting of silks, ribbons, fancy ties, laces, &c. There were several other establishments robbed about the same time, among which was the firm of BOUTELLIER BROTHERS on Broadway, dealers in the same line of goods, who suffered a loss of about $20,000. Some efforts were made to obtain traces of the thieves and stolen goods, which resulted unsuccessfully. But it seems a portion of the goods were to be seen again, if not recovered, and all owing to the sharpness of one of that much-abused class of wandering individuals known as "commercial travelers." Last Friday, while sitting in one of the coaches of an express train upon the New-York Central Railroad, Mr. A. E. DICK, traveling agent and salesman of the house of E. A. MORRISON, had his attention attracted to a "tie" or "bow" that a lady in a neighboring seat was wearing. He at once recognized it as one of the ties which belonged to the lot that was stolen from his employer on the 27th December. The stolen lot were of a peculiar shade and pattern that he knew was entirely different from those sold by any other dealers, having been manufactured expressly for the firm he represented. So decided was he on his convictions that he finally approached the lady and ventured the inquiry as to "where she purchased the tie," which added so much to her appearance. There was, of course, an indignant toss of her head, and an intimation that the questioner was impudent. After a few moments' conversation, however, the lady informed him she had "bought the same in Cleveland." Here was a slight clue, and the agent, who was on his way West, decided to stop off at Cleveland; he did so, and last Sabbath attended church in this city. He found, to his surprise and gratification, that several of the lady worshippers wore ties and sashes of the peculiar pattern and color that marked them as his own, or formerly so. After the church services were ended, our amateur Allan Pinkerton spoke to a lady. To the inquiry as to how she became the owner of the aforesaid decoration, she, like the former lady on the cars, turned an indignant ear, and it was only by profuse apologies and arguments that he convinced her of his motives and right to question her. She finally mentioned a certain establishment in this City where she had purchased the article. The next movement, on the following day, the agent made was to call upon the merchant named, where he found several cards of the missing goods, and the present owner stated he had purchased them in the City of another dealer, and at prices much below their real value; in fact he had been selling them at ruinous figures, which he admitted, but gave as an excuse that he had purchased them at a trifling cost, as part of a bankrupt stock. Mr. DICK next called upon dealer No. 2, the original seller of the goods in this city, and representing himself as a country merchant desiring to purchase a few ties and ribbons. He was treated to a sight of several dozen cards of the stolen ties, and black thread laces which he thought were taken at the same time, but could not swear to the fact. While engaged in examining the goods he was informed by the would-be seller that the same had been shipped to this city by a bankrupt firm in New-York, who were desirous of realizing any price immediately, provided it was cash. The dealer, however, became suspicious, and put away his goods, and the agent left without purchasing. During the day he induced one of our city merchants to send to the store of the dealer in stolen goods, and purchase ties, laces, scarfs, &c., and telegraphed to the firm in New-York to send some one to identify the laces. This was done, and the laces were fully identified as those originally belonging to E. A. MORRISON. The dealer who first supplied these goods to others in town became highly indignant at the investigation, and affirmed that he bought them of parties in New-York who were not to be found in the location given. This was the situation of affairs up to last evening. It remains to be proved that the dealer purchased the goods knowing them to be stolen; but there are parties working up the case, and still further interesting developments are expected.

Mr. Rufus F. Andrews' Safe.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find in your paper of today a statement that one of your reporters sought to interview me yesterday, in regard to a safe or safes which appeared in a list published in the TIMES as having been furnished by J. MCBRIDE DAVIDSON to me, at an alleged expense to the City, and that "I was not to be found." This statement is also coupled with the remark that many persons whose names appeared in the list have left the City—leaving the inference that I may be of the number. To relieve any anxiety of my friends as to my absence—while, in fact, I was attending to business yesterday, and at home last night—and to put myself right before the public, I will submit all the facts and circumstances of the affair.

In order that you, Mr. Editor, may understand the whole case, I will ask you to turn to the list published in the TIMES, Feb. 1. The first item where my name appears is as follows: "1870, June 23, to one No. 1 safe and cartage, No. 133 East Thirty-sixth-street, $185." The other item is: "1870, Nov. 17, to one secretary safe and cartage, No. 133 East Thirty-sixth-street, $550." Now, Mr. Editor, I did not live in the house No. 133 East Thirty-sixth-street until the 12th day of October, 1870, and did not purchase it till the 1st of the same month. No safe was in the house when I took possession, nor has any such safe as mentioned in the first item been sent to it by my order or direction, or otherwise.

The second item is correct. I purchased of Mr. DAVIDSON the safe therein mentioned, and at the price named. I had been for some time doing professional business for Mr. DAVIDSON, and when at his store the subject of compensation was mentioned by him, and he asked me if I did not want a safe for my house, and pointed out to me several of what he called "secretary safes." I selected one at an agreed price of $550, and it was sent to my house. The bill was subsequently sent to my office. If, upon a settlement between Mr. DAVIDSON and myself, after I shall have completed business of his I now have in hand, I owe him any balance it will be paid.

These are the facts of the transaction, and any person who asserts that there was ever a suggestion or an intimation made by Mr. DAVIDSON or any one else to me that the City or County was to be charged with this safe, or any safe, or anything else furnished me, states what is unqualifiedly false.

Very truly yours,

RUFUS F. ANDREWS.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Feb. 4, 1872.

WHALING NEAR SHORE.

How the San Diego Whalers Capture and Convert their Prey—Exciting Scenes—Extent of the Business.

From the San Diego (Cal.) Union, Jan. 11.

Since our last report the whalers engaged in fishing in kelp have met with such success as equals their most sanguine expectations. Three whales, in addition to those previously reported, have been caught, making thus far this season five, whose aggregate yield of oil will amount to 230 barrels. Whales are now seen nearly every day outside of the heads, sometimes in schools and often singly. On Saturday last fifteen were observed at once. On this day a large bull was harpooned, which gave its captors considerable trouble. Two others were fastened to the same day, but escaped. The day previous a good-sized bull was taken. On Sunday a large cow whale and calf were captured; the calf being worthless for oil-making, was allowed to float away. The cow, however, was a fine catch, and being extremely fat, its blubber will not yield less than seventy-five barrels of prime oil.

The method of taking the whale here is similar to that practiced by the crews of whaling vessels, with this difference: that the watch upon a whaler is kept at the masthead, while our whalers are always on the lookout and constantly on the ground usually frequented by the whales at this season of the year. When a whale is observed by the lookout upon a regular whaler, the call, "There she blows!" is the signal for lowering and manning the boats. No such exciting scene is gone through by the San Diego whalers. The cry, "There she blows!" is to them the signal for bending to their oars and starting in instant pursuit. Not a moment is lost, everything being in entire readiness in expectancy of the welcome call. The last and largest whale captured this season, made an interesting chase. Her blowing was observed by the crews of the four boats almost simultaneously. The moment she was seen the orders came quick and sharp from the boatswain in command, and at once the men bent to their oars with a will, making their boats bound over the water with such speed as would astonish a green hand. The whale, however, seemingly unconscious of the close proximity of its would-be destroyers, at regular intervals sounded and returned to the surface to blow, evidently enjoying himself hugely. Soon the boats were up with the "mammoth of the deep," and nearly in reach of its ponderous flukes. Having pulled their craft into such position as would allow the harpooneers to take good aim and to dart their lances with accuracy, the boat's crew lay on their oars, awaiting the signal to discharge their lances. Soon it was given, and one bomb and three other lances were simultaneously discharged at the whale. If the speed of the boats when only impelled by the oars of the crew seemed immense, it now was almost startling.

No sooner were the harpoons darted, than off dashed the whale at a furious rate. Stout lines, however, towed the boats after it, and soon the fury of the wounded whale subsided, and it lay upon the surface of the water an inanimate carcass. After the death of the whale, the danger and accompanying excitement being over, the work (no play work, but real genuine labor) must be performed by the boat's crew. It is necessary to secure the carcass, and to do this it must be towed to some sheltered place, where it may be cut up. The San Diego whalers have chosen Ballast Point for this purpose; its close proximity to the mouth of the harbor and sheltered position rendering it the most advantageous point on the bay. After towing in the whale and dragging it as far on shore as possible, the labors of the boat crews are finished. They then seek the kelp again, to lie in wait for more whale.

As soon as the captured whale has been brought inside the point and made secure, it is taken charge of by a force of thirty-four men, employed for the purpose of trying the oil from the blubber. These men are divided up into gangs, some of which are employed in stripping the blubber, others in carrying, some attending to fires, &c. Two large vats or pots with a capacity of one hundred and fifty gallons each, are constantly filled with blubber, from which the oil is rendered. The fuel used is principally refuse blubber, which makes a fine heat and a villainous stench. The blubber, after being stripped into pieces of from thirteen to six inches, is carried to these vats and thrown into them in such quantities as will nearly fill the vessels. The fires below are carefully watched and not allowed to get too low or burn too fiercely.

Two men stand by with long poles, whose duty it is to stir the boiling mass of blubber and keep it from burning, thus insuring a good quality of oil. At each pot is also a man with a large strainer, whose business it is to fish out the pieces of blubber as fast as they are sufficiently "browned," and throw them into a vessel. From this they are taken to a machine and subjected to a pressure which compels them to yield all the oil that is left in them. When the vats contain a sufficient quantity of oil, it is taken out with large pot-ladles and poured into casks to cool. From these casks it is drawn off into others for shipment to San Francisco. Some idea of the importance of the whaling business at this port may be formed from the quantity of oil exported last year. Although the business is yet in its infancy, the export of oil amounted in 1871 to 21,888 gallons. Already this season 7,500 gallons have been made, and the prospects for a shipment greatly in excess of the previous year are very encouraging.

Long-Continued Litigation in Vermont Ended by a Compromise.

From the Burlington Free Press, Feb. 3.

It must seem strange to the lawyers, judges and clerks of the Courts, to have no more of the Burton and Clark litigation on the dockets. It is a fact, however, that the law suits, and the proceedings in bankruptcy against A. M. CLARK, have all been settled, and an end put to all the legal proceedings. The litigation between O. A. BURTON and A. M. CLARK, who had been partners in business in St. Albans, commenced some fourteen or fifteen years ago, CLARK suing BURTON for $35,000 and BURTON suing CLARK for about $130,000. The cases hung along before the Courts and referees, almost every lawyer in this part of the country being engaged on one side or the other. The case finally, after Mr. CLARK was forced into bankruptcy, became a contest, as Judge SHIPMAN said, between BURTON & CLARK, who had arranged their differences, on one side, and the other creditors of Mr. CLARK, of whom BRADLEY BARLOW, of St. Albans, was the chief, on the other. Mr. BARLOW carried every point, as fast as they were reached in the United States Courts, and a settlement was finally made, substantially, as we understand, as follows: Mr. BURTON became the purchaser of all the claims against CLARK, except two small ones amounting to about $2,000. He paid BARLOW $82,840, BARLOW taking $54,000 in real estate and $28,840 in cash. The remainder of the Clark property, amounting to $92,000, was purchased by BURTON. The Clark estate amounted to $161,502, the expenses to $32,433, and the debts to $208,000; and the dividend to creditors was fifty-eight and one-half per cent. Mr. BARLOW by this arrangement received ninety per cent. of his claim, and is probably pretty well satisfied with the issue of the contest.

Accident on the Grand Trunk—A Pullman Car Thrown Down an Embankment.

From the Bangor (Me.) Commercial, Feb. 2.

We learn from Capt. HERRIMAN, of the National Insurance office, that an accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railroad on Wednesday night, between Richmond and Montreal. The accident occurred on the night train from Montreal, and took place about 1½ o'clock. The rear car of the train was a Pullman, in which there were fifteen passengers. A broken rail precipitated this car down an embankment full thirty feet. The car rolled over and landed bottom side up. The passengers were all in their berths. Thirteen of the number were more or less wounded. Capt. HERRIMAN thinks that two of them must die. One had a leg broken, and another an arm. Three were severely wounded about the head. The wounded were with difficulty got out of the car and brought through to Richmond, where they were cared for.

The Life Insurance Business in Massachusetts.

From the Boston Traveller, Feb. 3.

By an act of the Legislature passed in 1868, all Life Insurance Companies are assessed one cent on every $1,000 insureed. During the past year the State received $19,819 16 from this source. Taking these figures as a basis, and they are no doubt correct, we find that the whole amount insured by the companies doing business in this State is $1,961,916,000.

New-York Companies insure	$1,034,574,000
Connecticut Companies insure	444,884,000
New-Jersey Companies insure	141,751,000
Massachusetts Companies insure	140,010,000
Wisconsin Companies insure	64,882,000
Pennsylvania Companies insure	22,190,000
Missouri Companies insure	42,478,000
Maine Companies insure	[illegible]
District of Columbia Companies insure	[illegible]
Ohio Companies insure	[illegible]
Rhode Island Companies insure	6,772,000
Vermont Companies insure	6,105,000
Delaware Companies insure	[illegible]
Total	$1,961,916,000

An Improvement Upon Usual Leap Year Privileges.

From the San Diego (Cal.) Union, Dec. 21.

The ceremony of choosing *compadres* and *comadres* for the coming year, a custom peculiar to the people of Spain and Mexico, is to be performed upon the advent of the New-Year by some of the ladies of this city. The manner of performance is as follows: The names of ladies and gentlemen known to be mutually acquainted are written upon slips of paper and deposited in hats, the name of a lady being drawn simultaneously from one hat with that of a gentleman from another, the two whose names are thus drawn to be *compadre* and *comadre* to each other for the year. The obligations incurred by the relationship are very simple. The gentleman is to be the escort of the lady on every occasion that she may desire; and she, in turn, must consider herself engaged for any entertainment which he may wish to attend. Of course, the relationship may be dissolved by mutual consent, either temporarily or permanently, during the period for which the agreement is made. The custom is an agreeable one in this particular, that it insures to both lady and gentleman an escort or companion, thus doing away with the disagreeable incidents which sometimes occur through not having partners for an entertainment. And it also secures to the lady having a compadre the positive certainty of having some one to dance with at every ball.

A FIGHT FOR FIVE MILLIONS.

Rival Claimants for the Assets of the Bank of Tennessee—The New Issue and the State's Liability Therefor.

From the Nashville Banner, Feb. 2.

The cases of the depositors of the Bank of Tennessee against that bank, it is said, will, directly or indirectly, involve nearly $5,000,000, the creditors claiming a right to all of what should have been paid in as its capital stock. In the deed of trust made by the bank, the note-holders are the preferred creditors, and next to them the school fund. In the cross bill filed in the Chancery Court by Messrs. HUMPHREYS and LINDSLEY, solicitors for certain creditors, they attack the deed of trust, and insist that they have a superior claim of the school fund, because it was a part of the capital stock of the bank; that they placed their deposits in that institution in consequence of the faith inspired by that capital; and that the State, having used the school fund, is liable to them for the amount of their deposits. To secure these deposits, they attached, some time since, $50,000 of the school fund, which, by order of the Legislature, was invested by Gov. BROWNLOW in United States 7.30 bonds, now in the hands of the State Treasurer.

The attorneys for the State, consisting of Attorney-General HEISKELL, and Gen. JAMES QUARLES and Major JOHN C. THOMPSON, appointed by the bank to defend it in all suits now pending against it, contend that, as the note-holders are certainly the preferred creditors, both under the charter and the deed of trust, the State, having taken up the judgment on these notes in taxes and otherwise, is entitled to be subrogated to the rights of the note-holders, and is, in legal effect, a note-holder to the amount of the notes taken up, and therefore entitled to be reimbursed out of the assets of the bank.

The case in which HUMPHREYS and LINDSLEY are the solicitors will very shortly come up for a hearing in our Chancery Court.

The case of WEEMS, of Dickson County, *vs.* The Bank, involves the question as to whether what is known as the Torbett or new issue shall be taken in payment of debts due the bank. A bill of exchange for $1,000 is held by the bank, for which WEEMS tenders the Torbett issue in payment. The bank having got a judgment against WEEMS, the latter appealed to the Supreme Court, in which tribunal the case is now pending.

In the case of S. WATSON, Trustee of the Bank of Tennessee, *vs.* JAMISON, of Maury County, involving the same question, judgment was rendered in favor of JAMISON, the jury deciding that the Torbett issue was a good tender to the bank. This case was also appealed. There are a good many other cases of this class, which will hardly be settled until they reach the Supreme Court of the United States, to which tribunal they are pretty certain to be appealed by one side or the other.

The books of the bank exhibit the fact that there are now not yet retired about $500,000 of the old issue, and $1,685,712 of the Torbett issue outstanding.

The attorneys for the State contend that TORBETT was elected President of the bank after the 6th of May, 1861, at which date the State was in open rebellion against the Government of the United States; that the State Bank, which issued the Torbett money, was the fiscal agent of a rebellious State, and that the money was issued at the instance and by the commands of the authorities of the State then in rebellion against the Government, and in aid of the rebellion; that, under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the Torbett issue can no more be paid than the Confederate war debt. They also claim that it was issued, for the most part, for the purchase of the eight per cent. State bonds issued by the State to equip the military forces after the State had attempted to secede, and that the State cannot be held liable for their payment.

The Water-color Exhibition—Our Dominion Neighbors.

While calling attention to some of our American water-color school, we feel it due to the talents of those artists of the neighboring Dominion to bestow some special notice on their several contributions. First of all we must direct attention to the conspicuous works of D. FOWLER—conspicuous alike for their originality of conception and force of execution. No. 200 and its companion picture, "Still-life from Nature," are works rarely, if ever, surpassed in water-color painting. Whether we regard the "grouping," coloring, light and shade, or backgrounds, we are compelled to admit these two pictures to be noble examples of art. Powerful as they are in coloring, they nevertheless preserve all the brilliant transparency of water-colors of far less depth. The "Dead Duck," No. 301, full of simplicity and harmonious coloring—worthy of a LANDSEER's pencil; No. 374, portrait of a bandit, from life, in Rome, rich and Rembrandt-esque in its effect; Nos. 386-387, group of Sweet Williams, and a bunch of lilac—two charming pictures, natural and easy in selection, pure and able in handling and tone of coloring; No. 497, "Lake of Geneva," is just one of those subjects which, together with No. 498, "Lake of Lucerne," impresses us with all the local freshness which never fades from our memory. Other works of Mr. FOWLER's, groups of flowers and still-life, to the number of thirty-one examples, go to make up a most valuable embellishment of the present exhibition. Classic art coloring, coupled with great vigor of execution, consummate art-knowledge, must be conceded to be his *forte*. Mr. MILLARD, of Toronto, contributes some dashing subjects, from North Wales. As a true disciple of old DAVID COX, he has worked on the field. His coloring, low of tone, is yet full of beauty, vigorous of treatment, and just such pictures as lay hold upon our sympathies. His skies are remarkably *floating* and full of local coloring. Take for instance 332, "On the Moors, North Wales," full of mellow tone and tender tint. Again, No. 337, "Fleecy Clouds"—Mount Washington, United States. The breezy freshness which marks this picture is of great beauty. As to the clouds, what shall we say of them? Nature, movement, atmosphere—every bit of them. Such may be said of Mr. MILLARD's largest works. Whether mountain, lake, or rugged streamlet banks, there is a crisp pencil and faithful record of all. Mr. CRESSWELL has contributed several smaller works. "Rocks on Lake Huron," Nos. 406 and 500, are charming pieces of rocky promontories. Look at the skies of these pictures—vaporous and floating as the mist of morning chased by the rising God of Day. This artist's works are much esteemed in the Dominion for their great delicacy of handling and high tone of coloring. For the above, and at least 130 additions to the collection at the exhibition, we are indebted to Prof. G. A. GILBERT, whose professional collection yet retains double the number of water-color drawings for future exhibitions.

Exemption of California Journalists from Jury Duty.

From the Sacramento Union, Jan. 16.

The Assembly has ordered to engrossment a bill introduced by DAYS, of Nevada, to exempt from jury duty editors, printers and reporters, &c., of newspapers. This is a measure that cannot but receive the sanction of the entire Press of the State. Not only are the workers upon newspapers entitled to the exemption, but in some cases they ought to be excluded from the jury box on account of the nature of their business. An editor is the receptacle of information much more than prudence or the welfare of the public will allow him to publish, about criminal affairs, on which he forms an opinion of guilt or innocence, if he does not express it. It is only an annoyance to him and an expense to the public to drag him up for a juror to be excused as unfit to sit in the case. The workers on morning dailies are compelled to be engaged during the night, and sleep is done with them in the daytime. They are physically and mentally unfit the next morning, after a night of labor, to sit in judgment on the rights of their fellow-men. In the country it is often the case that one man edits and puts in type, with the assistance of a boy, his little weekly journal. There is no one in the town to fill his place, if called into Court, and his business suffers. There may be a rival concern in the town, as there generally is, and one is at the mercy of the officer or officers of the Court, in the interest of the opposition. It is true that Courts, and often sheriffs and constables, will excuse the journalist in cases of hardship, but it is a great inconvenience to report to the Court, even when it is held in the town where the editor, reporter or printer lives. The position of an editor or reporter on a daily paper, and in all the small towns that of printer is difficult to fill. The members of the Legislature will readily see, on a few moments' reflection, that the exemption ought to be made—that it ought to have been made years ago—and we doubt not the bill will become a law without opposition. It is one of those measures the propriety of which cannot well be questioned.

More Outrages by Highwaymen in Brooklyn.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday night, as Mr. ROBERT FLETCHER, of No. 66 Wythe-avenue, was returning home from New-York, he was attacked, at the corner of South Tenth and Second streets, by three highwaymen, who struck him with their fists and a slung-shot, and robbed him of the money and valuables which he had in his possession at the time. No arrests were made.

FRANK THOMPSON, employed by WM. H. PALMER, in Fourth-street, near South Eighth-street, was attacked by two robbers, on Saturday night, at the corner of North Second and Fourth streets, within a stone's throw of the station-house. He fortunately had a whip-stock in his hand, with which he struck one of the robbers across the face, and made his escape.

CUBA.

The Money Market as a Barometer—Threatening Signs—A Crisis Ahead—Wall-Street and the Havana Market—Tidings from Spain—Miscellaneous Gossip—War Notes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1872.

If the money market is the pulse of a nation's welfare, and if the values of the securities issued by any Government indicate by their rise and fall its prosperity; if these universal barometers are true and can be relied upon, we must arrive at the conclusion that at present Cuba is in a more dangerous condition than she has been in hitherto. The premium on Spanish gold has advanced from four and a half to seven and a half, which lays a loss of somewhat over three per cent. on the notes issued by the Spanish Bank, in almost as many days, and inflicts a serious injury on the people in general, and on the importing merchants in particular, who buy for gold abroad and sell for paper here. As the Spanish Bank has issued about sixty millions of paper money, this decline of three per cent. is equivalent to a loss of one million eight hundred thousand dollars, and a further rise of the gold premium will increase the loss in proportion. The importers, who based their calculations on the low rates of exchange such as always rule from the beginning of the year to the end of July, when the exports of sugar necessarily compel the influx of specie or its equivalent, stand aghast at the prospect, their profits not being sufficiently large to balance the loss of the difference in exchange against them. Last year at this season exchange on London was sixteen per cent. premium, in 1868 but eleven per cent., and today it is twenty-four and one-half premium, with a chance of a further rise. Accepting only last year's rate, there is a difference of eight and one-half per cent. against the importer, and the worst feature has to be told yet. All merchandise is sold at from three to twelve months' credit, a somewhat similar system to that in vogue in the South previous to the war, and which proved so injurious to all parties concerned. The notes of the buyers which fall due in July or August, will be paid in bills of the Spanish Bank, and judging from present appearances and certain indications, this currency will then be at a discount of twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. This discount will naturally increase the rate of premium on exchange, and after deducting about ten per cent. profit made usually by the importer, his clear loss on the merchandise sold, and for which he has to remit, will be from eight to fifteen per cent. This loss will in the first place fall on the Havana merchant. The loss experienced beyond the capital and resources of the Havana merchant must of necessity fall on the furnisher of the merchandise—namely, the manufacturer and merchant residing in Europe. I say Europe, because but little merchandise outside of provisions is imported from the United States, and provisions are generally sold for cash or on short time. But if the export merchants and manufacturers of the United States will not experience any losses of consequence from the causes above mentioned, the importers of Cuban products, such as sugar, tobacco, &c., may not be so fortunate, and the speculating dealers in sugars here, reinforced and backed up by others of the same class from the United States, are perhaps contributing as much as the diseased political condition of the country and the unhealthy state of the Spanish Bank, to bringing about a commercial crisis, which once begun, will be beyond the power of the Government, even if aided by all classes, to stop. Old sugar houses, those of the plodding sort, are entirely driven out of the field; the same crop is sold and resold half a dozen times before it is finally shipped, and cases have been known where a merchant bought and sold the same crop three times, making a profit each time. What makes this speculation still more dangerous is the fact that these crops are still in the field, and any accident, irrespective of political misfortunes, may destroy the cane; and then the Spanish proverb, "*El ultimo mono se ahoga,*" will make its full force felt. There is an intimate connection today between the Havana and the New-York sugar dealer; they "hunt in couples," and the Havana merchant has ceased to become the buyer, agent or commission merchant of the New-Yorker. They do their business on joint account, or else do the same business, the New-Yorker purchasing from the planter direct, and probably reselling the crops to a Havana merchant. If sugar should decline in the United States within the next two months, some houses will find themselves in very tight places, and cautious buyers of bills of exchange are very particular nowadays whose paper they take, some of the heavy speculating houses being obliged to produce proof that they are drawing on a bona fide credit opened with some responsible banking-house in London. London has ceased to be the controlling power of the Cuban sugar market, and although considerable quantities of Cuban sugar still go to England for use there and on the Continent, the Havana, and consequently all other island markets, are ruled by Wall-street, and whenever the thunder begins to roll in that neighborhood, it will not be many hours before the lightning strikes Havana, and perhaps destroys many of its most renowned and wealthy merchants.

TIDINGS FROM SPAIN.

Political events in Spain continue to agitate the masses here, not in respect of the different Ministries formed, but in reference to the attitude which every political party must take on the Cuban question. A telegram received from Madrid states that the circular of SAGASTA, the Prime Minister, declares the *laborantes* not entitled to the benefits of the Constitution and amenable to the criminal laws. If this is carried out, the Cuban party and its Spanish aids in Spain will be compelled to act with infinite caution, as the Spaniards here will spare neither money or labor to bring about the arrest and trial of certain well-known Cuban sympathizers in Madrid. A telegram has already been forwarded, by a prominent Spaniard here, to a famous lawyer in Madrid, asking if under the new ruling of SAGASTA a charge of treason could be made and substantiated against Messrs. LABRA, (a member of the Cortes,) NICOLAS ARCARATE, RIVERO, and some Cubans now residing there. It is even hinted that charges may be made against Gen. SERRANO, but I believe that the Havana Spaniards will think twice before they attempt that.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The French Consul at Santiago de Cuba, Mr. CUVERVILLE, has published a letter in the journals against the *Messager Franco Americain* for having inserted an infamous slander against Commander CASARIEGO, of the Spanish Navy. In this instance the Consul confutes a false report, and he is quite right in doing so; but another case is known here in which a Consul has lent himself to give currency to a slander more infamous yet than that published against CASARIEGO. But as all Consuls are not men of common sense or gentlemanly habits, this cannot be wondered at.... Several of the prisoners sent to the Island of Pines have been released, and have returned to this city. These gentlemen, however, arrested under false pretenses, will go to Spain and remain there until matters here assume another aspect. Among those returned are Messrs. MONTORRO, GONSALES, OSMA and the brothers HEREDIA.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

No engagement of consequence is reported. VALMASEDA is now in Santiago de Cuba, after having visited the principal places on the south coast. He has taken all the new arrivals and all other available troops to the eastern end of the Central and to the Eastern Department. In about a week we shall hear whether this massing of men has produced any results, or whether the Cubans have, as usual, given the troops the slip. It has been repeatedly reported that IGNACIO AGRAMONTE, VILLAMIL, BENITEZ and others, had abandoned the Central and gone to the Eastern Department, but no positive information has yet reached me to confirm this Spanish report. If the Cubans should be compelled to cross into the Eastern Department, they would be in a better condition to inflict damage on the enemy, owing to the advantages of the country, and would also always be well supplied with ammunition from Jamaica; but they would be in a bad plight regarding meat and provisions, the Eastern Department being but poorly supplied with cattle or plantations.... VICENTE GARCIA, PEDRO CASTELLANOS, MAESTRE, and others of minor note, are holding their ground and occasionally give the Spaniards a blow in the jurisdiction of Las Tunas.... MODESTA DIAZ has lately avoided engagements with large bodies of Spanish troops, and contents himself with capturing or attacking small detachments or settlements of no consequence, so far as the ultimate result is concerned.... It is reported that the Captain-General intends to dig another *trocha militar*, or military ditch, to begin at the Canto and stretch across to Puerto del Padre, for the purpose of preventing the insurgents in the Eastern Department from joining their companions in the Central Department with the same ease as hitherto.... A small party of insurgents has appeared at Macagua, near Palmillas, and another small party wanders about near Carthagena, proving that small bands can exist with almost utter impunity only ninety miles from Havana. If the volunteers were soldiers, instead of being what they are, these bands would have disappeared long ago.... The counter guerrillas has captured and executed JUAN LUIS ARIOSA, the Adjutant of Gen. SALOME HERNANDEZ; the Prefect ANDRES BLANCO, ANDRES FIGUEREDO, MANUEL DE LOS RIOS, JOSE C. OROZCO, MANUEL PESANA, A. W. FERROL and five negroes. ARIOSA was taken to Sancti Spiritus and executed there, the others being shot on the spot. It is reported that the Cuban Gen. CASANOVA was wounded at the same time.... EDUARDO SAAVEDRA, the secretary of the Cuban General JULIAN, had been executed at Holguin. The journals publish a letter and poem written by him, in which he pretends to have become a converted Spaniard.... There are numerous and some very absurd rumors in circulation respecting the whereabouts of President CESPEDES, it being even stated on Tuesday last that he was then in Havana. Many believed and some believe it still. It is certain that in no place in the island would CESPEDES be as safe as in Havana, although it would be a risky affair to come here. The Spanish gun-boat *Churuca* has gone on a cruise to different islands to find out if CESPEDES is in concealment in the vicinity.

QUASIMODO.

Serious Shooting Affray in Central Park.

At about 6 o'clock last evening, while CHAS. HEBBARD, aged twenty-five, of No. 157 East Fifty-first-street, was driving through Central Park in a sleigh, he became involved in a quarrel with some unknown party, who were also riding in a sleigh. The quarrel occurred at the second bridge near Seventy-ninth-street. Both parties jumped from their sleighs and a general fight ensued. During the melee, one of the party fired a pistol, and HEBBARD was shot under the right arm-pit, and dangerously wounded. The person who fired the shot, and who is not known, and his companions, jumped into their sleigh, and, driving off at a furious rate, succeeded in making their escape before any of the Central Park Police arrived at the spot. HEBBARD was placed in his sleigh and driven to his house, where he was placed in charge of Dr. HEDDEN. The wound is considered of a very dangerous nature. Capt. GUNNER, of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, was not notified of the affair until some hours after it occurred, and he is making every effort to trace the person who fired the shot, and also those who were engaged in the fight.

Homeless Boys' Sunday Meetings.

The street boys' Sunday evening meetings are always well attended, but last night, owing doubtless to the unpleasant condition of the streets, the attendance at their various lodging-houses was unusually large. The attendance is entirely voluntary on the part of the boys, and the fact that so many of them are always present upsets the popular notion that these "rough and ready" fellows are averse to religious subjects. It is doubtful if as large audiences could be secured if the services were conducted by clergymen. The meetings are always conducted by laymen—by such men as W. A. BOOTH, HOWARD POTTER, JOHN CROSBY BROWN, C. L. BRACE, THEODORE ROOSEVELT—men whom the boys know are not "paid" for so much religious talk, but who come, often at considerable self-sacrifice, solely from an earnest desire to do them good. Nothing sectarian is permitted to appear, and the simple moral and religious truths presented earnestly to these untutored lads cannot fail to profit them, and benefit the whole community.

Messrs. GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., the celebrated and popular New-York Advertising Agency, engage to advertise in gross and detail for large customers in a better and cheaper mode than they can do it themselves. This we sincerely believe they can do, because it is their sole business—*their specialty*; because they get space at lowest wholesale rates, and because of their intimate and confidential relations with publishers. If we wish to spend ten thousand dollars in general advertising over the country, notwithstanding our own experience and knowledge of advertising styles and of rates, we would employ them under certain directions. We would save money, trouble, worry, and the business would be done at least as well, if not better, than we could do it ourselves.—*American Manufacturers' Review and Pittsburg Price Current.*

Boy's Waltham Watches,
GENTS' WALTHAM WATCHES,
LADIES' WALTHAM WATCHES.
OUR STOCK OF THESE WATCHES, IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES, IS VERY LARGE, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST IN THE CITY.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
NOS. 22 JOHN-ST. and 19 MAIDEN-LANE.
—*Advertisement.*

Removal.
GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 736 and 738 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 29, 1872.
E. Holmes, No. 7 Murray-st.:
DEAR SIR: Your Burglar Alarm apparatus works well, and the whole of the work on my house has been very satisfactorily done. I am highly pleased with it, especially the new automatic indicator, it is a capital arrangement. Very respectfully,
—*Advertisement.* D. N. STERLING.

If your hair is falling out or shows signs of disease, it can be arrested at once by using "Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator." This article has been so many years before the public that further comment is unnecessary. Sold by all druggists and No. 517 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

A Few Weeks Since, while Suffering from a very severe cold, I became so hoarse that it was with great difficulty I could speak so as to be understood. While in this condition JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT not only gave me immediate relief, but in three to four days completely cured my cold and removed my hoarseness. I therefore take pleasure in recommending the Expectorant as being, in my judgment, the best cough medicine before the public.—*Rev. B. F. Hedden, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Camden, N. J.*

Save Fifteen Dollars.
Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

The Great Success of Dr. M. Levett's latest invention, the suction cellular plate in combination with reticulated gold web as a base for artificial teeth.
To us it seems the perfection of dental mechanism. We can therefore commend it to our readers.—*Art Journal.*
The most perfect we have ever seen.—*Evening Mail.*
The best in our opinion.—*Our Society.*
M. LEVETT & SON, Dentists.
Removed to 20 East 15th-st., two doors from Tiffany's.

"Neuril" has only to be tried to be appreciated. No person suffering from the terrible disease, neuralgia, should be without a bottle. Try it and be convinced.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington-av., cor. 25th-st.—Gentlemen day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities. Europe outdone.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $45 cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Wood Carpeting, No. 450 Broadway.—Hotel proprietors say it is the only thing that will wear.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—On Friday, Feb. 2, 1872, ALEXANDER McLEOD, infant son of Robert and Eliza Abbott, aged 4 months.

The remains were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

BAXTER.—At Closter, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 3, WILLIE POMEROY BAXTER, eldest son of George and Anna S. Baxter, in the 3d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARGILL.—On Jan. 30, at Green Bay, Prince Edward County, Va., LAURA, youngest daughter of Henry A. and Mary P. Cargill, in the 12th year of her age.

CASTLE.—On Friday, Feb. 2, at Belleville, N. J., SARAH A., widow of Wm. Castle, and daughter of Gen. James A. Moore, late of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Chapel, corner Broadway and Fulton-st., on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CONGER.—On Friday, Feb. 2, 1872, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Henry C. Conger, eldest daughter of Wm. Church.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Berean Baptist Church, on Monday, Feb. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.

COOPER.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 3, of pneumonia, at the residence of his father-in-law, Dr. F. W. Ostrander, HENRY W. COOPER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock.

CRONLY.—On the 4th inst., HANNAH M. CRONLY, in the 64th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 22 West 9th-st., on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GATES.—On Sunday, Feb. 4, at the residence of her uncle, Robert O'Brien, No. 63 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, Mrs. MARY GATES, of Ballston Spa, N. Y.

Her remains will be taken to Ballston Spa for interment.

HUNTER.—On Feb. 3, MARY LOUISA HUNTER, daughter of Jacob F. and Mary L. Hunter, and granddaughter of Rev. Dr. Geissenhainer, in the 5th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, in this City, Sunday, Feb. 4, WOOLSEY, infant son of Kate R. and Dr. Woolsey Johnson.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LIGHTE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 3, at the house of Louis Ernst, his son-in-law, suddenly, FERDINAND C. LIGHTE, in the 56th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

O'REILLY.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, after a lingering illness, KATE, eldest daughter of the late James A. O'Reilly.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Monday morning, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock.

POTTER.—On Saturday, Feb. 3, LOUISA HOWARD, eldest child of Howard and Mary Louisa Potter, aged 21 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 37 East 37th-st.

RICHARDS.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 3, Mrs. MARY W. SYMMES RICHARDS, wife of James B. Richards. Born in Plymouth, Mass. Aged 49 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at No. 128 East 12th-st., on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Plymouth and Boston papers please copy.

TUTHILL.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 4, of Pneumonia, THEODORE M. TUTHILL, in the 49th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN TASSELL.—On Sunday, Feb. 4, EDWARD K., only child of William and Amelia Van Tassell, aged 17 days.

Funeral takes place on Tuesday, from No. 214 East 58th-st.

WILLIAMS.—In Baltimore, Md., on Saturday, 3d inst., FRANCES, wife of John G. Williams, and daughter of the late Josiah Hedden.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITLOCK.—On Sunday, Feb. 4, inst., HARRIET WELLS, eldest daughter of E. J. Whitlock, aged 13 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 166 Washington-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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AND
FINANCIAL, COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL
REGISTER
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FIRST GREAT ISSUE THIS MORNING, FEB. 5.
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HIGHLY IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC WORK.
SPECTRUM ANALYSIS.
In its application to Terrestrial Substances and the Physical Constitution of the Heavenly Bodies.
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THE BOOK OF REMARKABLE TRIALS AND NOTORIOUS CHARACTERS. [illegible] hanged [illegible] Queen, [illegible] full-page [illegible] pages. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. JULIEN'S
HYDRASTIN COMPOUND
is a very valuable [illegible] Kidneys, &c. [illegible]
Dr. M. L. Julien:
SIR: For the past four years I have been suffering from chronic [illegible] severe pains [illegible] liver, with [illegible] By the advice [illegible] your Hydrastin Compound. [illegible] second bottle [illegible] appeared; [illegible] the slightest [illegible] plaints, [illegible] instant relief [illegible]
SAMUEL BEECHER.
For sale by [illegible] New-York, and by druggists generally.

SIX GOOD AND SUBSTANTIAL REASONS for [illegible] INSTITUTE:
FIRST—We always keep PURE FRESH GAS for extracting teeth WITHOUT PAIN.
SECOND—[illegible] BEST teeth [illegible]
THIRD—[illegible] pure gold, [illegible]
FOURTH—[illegible] teeth in the [illegible]
FIFTH—[illegible] ATTRACTIVE [illegible]
SIXTH—[illegible] establishment [illegible] PER CENT.
DR. WAIT & SON, DENTISTS.
Opposite Association Hall and Academy of Design.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.—[illegible] meeting of [illegible] clair House, [illegible] DAY EVENING, [illegible] ance of every [illegible]

$100,000 [illegible] whole tickets [illegible] Send for circulars [illegible] BATES, [illegible]

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN [illegible] Nervous [illegible] markable [illegible] SANITARY [illegible] Penn.

COMMISSIONER [illegible] Other [illegible] st., Room No. [illegible]

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT [illegible] REFORM [illegible] monthly meeting [illegible] No. 69 6th-[illegible] o'clock [illegible] WILLIAM [illegible] GEORGE [illegible]

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

During the past week ending with Saturday, Feb. 3, the market generally has been an active one, and in the matter of auction sales closes with a better look than has been presented for a long time past. Nearly all the sales at the Exchange have not only been well attended, but the results achieved have been more satisfactory than was anticipated even by those projecting the auctions. Should the sales prepared for this and next week be marked by an equal degree of success an impetus will be given to the real estate business which will attract the general attention of investors and the public. The great sale of the week was of course that consummated on Thursday, Feb. 1, at which some fifty up-town building lots, belonging to the Robbins estate, were disposed of by JOSEPH MCGUIRE at most favorable figures, the aggregate of the sale reaching nearly half a million of dollars. Of the lots it must be said that many of them were among the choicest and best situated in the City for building purposes, but the prices realized were higher than the ruling rates, and such as are calculated to inspire the greatest confidence among holders of City real estate. Yet notwithstanding this fact we learn that in several instances an advance over the prices paid on Thursday has been offered for lots purchased on that day. As we stated on Friday, the transaction, in every respect, may be said to have been a great success. Aside from this auction other sales worthy of note have also occurred—namely, that on Monday, Jan. 29, conducted by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at which property on Dey and Cortlandt streets, near Church, was sold for $71,100, and on Tuesday, Jan. 30, in the sale, by the same firm, of property on the south-west corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, for $82,800. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Feb. 3, amounts to $763,325, as against the sum of $372,350, the figures for the week previous ending with Saturday, Jan. 27. In Brooklyn real estate JOHNSON & MILLER, on Tuesday, Jan. 30, also at the Exchange in this City, conducted a highly important and successful sale, disposing of fifty building lots located on South Fifth, Ninth and Tenth streets, Williamsburg, belonging to the estate of ABRAHAM MESSEROLE, deceased. The total of this sale reached the sum of $70,000. It is to be hoped that the present state of activity will continue, and that the progress made within the past six days in establishing a firm and healthy market will not be lost, but followed up.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED SALES.

For the present week, although no single one of the auctions projected is of special importance, still in the aggregate an extensive list of valuable real estate is to be placed upon the market, as will be seen by a reference to the following list of proposed sales:

Today, Monday, Feb. 5, at the Court-house in Brooklyn, JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, will dispose of one lot of land 20 by 91.5, situate on the west side of Tenth-avenue, Brooklyn, 134 feet south of DeKalb-avenue. This piece of property is the residue of the estate of DANIEL ROBBINS, deceased, the New-York portion of which was sold on Thursday last.

To-morrow, Tuesday, Feb. 6, at the Exchange in this City, New-York real estate will be offered at auction as follows, by the auctioneers named: By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., by order of the executrix of GOUVERNEUR M. WILKINS, deceased, seven three-story high-stoop brick houses and lots located on the north side of East Twelfth-street, 120 feet east of Second-avenue, and known respectively as Nos. 307, 309, 311, 315, 317, 319 and 321. Lots each 20x103.3; houses each about 50 feet in depth. By the same firm, at public auction, the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 320 West Fifteenth-street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Lot, 25 by 91.8. Also, the four-story English-basement brick and brown-stone front house and lot No. 55 East Thirty-third-street, north side, between Madison and Fourth avenues. Lot, in size, 18.9 by 98.9; house 52 feet in depth. By WM. KENNELLY, at public auction, the three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 187 Chatham-street, running through to and fronting on New-Bowery, and numbered on that street No. 64. The premises are also known as the "Columbian Hotel property." Lot, in size, 17.7 by 56.3 by 16.11 by 45. By JAMES M. MILLER, at a foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of THOS. H. LANDON, Esq., referee, the four-story English-basement brown-stone house and lot No. 410 West Twenty-eighth-street, south side, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; lot 15 by 98.9, house 15 by 55. By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at two several Supreme Court foreclosure sales, respectively under the direction of Messrs. GRATZ NATHAN and JAMES H. COLEMAN, a house and lot on the south side of Twenty-first-street, 69 feet east of First-avenue, and a house and lot on the south side of Forty-third-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue; first-named lot 27 by 69, second 25 by 100. By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., also by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of EDGAR LOGAN, Esq., referee, a ten years' lease of the premises known as Nos. 156 and 158 East Twenty-sixth-street.

On Wednesday, Feb. 7, JOSEPH MCGUIRE will sell at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, the four-story and basement brick house and lot with store known as No. 261 Seventh-avenue, on the south-east corner of Twenty-fifth-street, building, corner lot, size 25.2 by 60; also, a lot, 19.2 by 67.8, with three two-story brick stables thereon, situate on the south side of Twenty-fifth-street, adjoining the above in the rear; also, the premises No. 166 West Twenty-fifth-street, adjoining the above-named lot, embracing a lot in size 20.10 by 98.9, with a four-story and basement brick tenement-house (with store) on the front thereof, and a two-story brick house in rear. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will also sell on Wednesday four lots together, forming a plot 100 by 100.5, located on the south-west corner of First-avenue and Forty-eighth-street; sale by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of N. JARVIS, Jr., Esq., referee.

On Thursday, Feb. 8, at the Exchange, MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will offer for sale, by order of the executors of ABNER L. ELY, deceased, six full-size building lots, located on the north-east corner of the Grand Boulevard and Ninety-ninth-street, and ten building lots, each 25 by 100.10, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues. The same firm will also offer at public auction the following-described property: A three-story brick store and lot on the north-east corner of Sixth-avenue and Sixteenth-street, known as No. 250 Sixth-avenue, lot 29.10 by 65; a four-story brick factory-building and lot, known as No. 55 West Sixteenth-street, north side, adjoining the last described property in the rear, lot 30 by 92; a lot, 25 by 100, with two-story brick buildings thereon, front and rear, respectively, situate on the east side of Laurens-street, between Spring and Prince streets, premises known as No. 110. Two four-story English-basement brown-stone front houses and lots on the south side of West Twenty-seventh-street, near Broadway, known as Nos. 12 and 14, lots each 12.6 by 98.9. A plot of land, with the four-story brick factory and other brick buildings thereon, located on the east side of Wooster-street, between Grand and Broome streets, and known as Nos. 46, 48 and 50; plot 73 by 100. Also, four building lots (full size) on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street, 200 feet east of Eighth-avenue. At a sale in foreclosure, adjourned from last week, under the direction of ISAAC L. MILLER, Esq., referee, Messrs. MULLER & CO. will also offer at auction two lots, together in size 44 by 98.9, on the south side of East Twenty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues. In addition to the above D. M. SEAMAN, to close an estate, will offer at public auction the premises known as No. 526 Broome-street, north side, between Thompson and Sullivan streets, embracing a two-story and attic brick house and lot, the latter being in size 20 by 75.2, with right of alley-way from rear to Thompson-street; house in size 20 by 42. JAMES M. MILLER will also sell on Thursday, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Esq., referee, the lots with the improvements thereon, situate on the west side of Laurens-street, 100 feet north of Broome-street, and known as Nos. 65 and 67, the lots being together in size 48 by 50.

For the balance of the week no auctions, as far as we have been informed, are likely to occur, but for next week the sales to take place are in every respect of importance, embracing as they do the disposition of an extremely valuable class of property, and presenting for capitalists the most favorable opportunities for investment. To these proposed transactions reference will be made in due season. The lists of recent transfers of City real estate and houses recorded will appear as usual in this column to-morrow.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, high stoop, replete with all modern improvements, finished in hard woods, situated in 74th-st., 80 feet east of Madison-av.; possession immediate; terms to suit. For further particulars apply to
HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO.,
NO. 602 6TH-AV.

SITUATED ON 58TH-ST., NEAR CENTRAL Park, two very desirable houses, brown-stone, elegantly finished in hard woods. A fine opportunity for cash. Apply to
HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO.,
NO. 602 6TH-AV.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE—A MAGnificent four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 38th-st., near 5th-av.; new carpets and mirrors; the house is in first-class order. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARING his Spring list of houses for sale and to let; also, vacant lots, and would be pleased to receive subscriptions from owners wishing to sell or rent.
A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

LOTS ON 5TH-AV., FRONTING CENtral Park; also, on Madison, Lexington and 4th avs., and on the adjacent streets, for sale in plots and single lots, at lowest prices. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

OWNERS OF HOUSES AND VACANT lots, desiring to sell or let, will have their business promptly attended to by calling on or sending full particulars to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

L. J. CARPENTER,
REAL ESTATE,
NO. 26 3D-AV., BIBLE-HOUSE.
PROPERTY SOLD, EXCHANGED AND RENTED.
ENTIRE CHARGE TAKEN OF PROPERTY.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE—The four-story store, No. 74 John-st., between William and Gold sts.; size, 24x90 feet; rented for $4,500 per annum, till May 1, 1873. Price asked, $50,000.

ALSO.

A large corner property near Maiden-lane—No. 92 William-st., corner Platt-st.—first-class four-story store, 32x72 feet; leased to May, 1873, for $6,500 per annum. Price asked, $70,000. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

P. S.—Both the above are to be sold by order of executor, to close an estate.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway, corner Wall-st.,

Offer their services in all matters pertaining to buying, selling, leasing, renting and appraising real estate, also in the management of estates. Entire charge taken of houses, stores, &c. The attention of owners going abroad for a period of time is particularly called to this last branch of the business.

Refer by permission to
Messrs. BROWN BROS. & CO., WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

HOTEL GARNI FOR SALE.

For sale, the lease, furniture and good-will of a first-class family hotel, situated near and above Union-square, now doing a good paying business; house is four story, 80 feet front; rent, $8,000 per annum. The above hotel is now filled and in perfect running order. Full particulars from
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

IMPORTANT.
WARD & OGDEN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Are now offering for sale, at reduced valuations, 500 dwelling-houses, desirably situated, from $5,000 to $200,000 each, on accommodating terms.
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

A HOUSE, NO. 107 EAST 60TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs.; first-class, finished in hardwood; hall and stairway wainscoted in marble size; 20x52½x100; will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Apply to
GEO. M. SIMONSON,
No. 1,269 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON NORTH-east corner of Madison-av. and 53d-st.; also, two houses on south side of 56th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. All above houses are strictly first-class, and at reasonable prices. Inquire of
R. NEWTON, 589 Madison-av., corner 53d-st.

STORE PROPERTY ON BRODWAY, Mercer, Greene, Wooster, Laurens, Thompson, Grand, Broome, Spring, Amity, and other desirable locations; among the list will be found several desirable corners. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A VERY COMPLETE HOUSE NEWLY frescoed and painted throughout, fully and handsomely furnished, located in Lexington-av., near 53d-st., for sale or to let at reasonable figures; three-story brown-stone, 20x50. F. G. & D. BROWN, 96 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK. BOULEVARD, 5TH AND MADISON AV. LOTS.—Several desirable plots of lots on the above avenues, and also on the streets adjacent, for sale by ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN PART a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, on the hill between 5th and Madison avs. J. O. HOYT & SON, No. 171 Broadway.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICUlars of 2,000 houses and building lots, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICE OF $15,500, four-story and attic English-basement house, pleasantly located in West 52d-st. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Murray-st., a first-class store. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT ON BROADWAY, FOR Sale. Apply on the premises, No. 1,372, between 37th and 38th sts.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$19,000.—MAGNIFICENT BROWN-stone residence in one of the best localities in Brooklyn. The property of a lady whose illness will not permit of house-keeping; rich furniture, mirrors, &c., made to order, will be sold at half their cost. Terms will be made satisfactory. Only principals address OWNER, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A VALUABLE
FARM FOR SALE,
IN FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.

The well-known and highly-cultivated farm of Benjamin Lawrence, deceased, located in the town of Flushing, and only one-half mile from the village line and one mile from Broadway station of the North Shore Railroad, is now offered for sale by the executors of the said deceased.

The farm comprises thirty acres of highly-cultivated land, with a substantial double two-story dwelling-house, a large barn, two wagon-houses, granary, corn-cribs, &c. There is near the house a good well of water, two cisterns, in good repair. Fruits of all kinds abound on the place. There is also a large quantity of locust timber growing on the place, now fit for market.

To farmers, market gardeners, or gentlemen desiring a country home, convenient of access to the City, and in close proximity to the most charming and flourishing village on Long Island, the property presents specially attractive features.

For terms and full particulars, call on or address H. WEBSTER, office No. 22 Monroe-st., New-York City. JAMES W. COVERT, Surrogate of Queens County, Jamaica, Long Island. G. EDWARD CARLL, real estate broker, Flushing, Long Island.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

The late residence of C. W. Whitney, Esq., situated on Chatterton's Hill, about one-quarter mile from the White Plains depot, overlooking the entire village and surrounding country for miles.

The house, stable, cottage and all out-buildings are in good order and have all the modern improvements, suitable for either Winter or Summer residence.

The grounds, containing about six acres, are handsomely laid out, well stocked with fruit and other trees.

It will be sold low; sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Photographs of the place can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where further particulars can be had.

If not sold at private sale it will be offered at auction, Feb. 29. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES FOR SALE.—Within five to ten minutes' walk of Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, Fordham, White Plains and Rye depots; places ranging from $7,000 to $50,000. Parties desiring to purchase can get full information by applying to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE CHICAGO (INside) property for Texas lands. Apply to E. N. LARMON, No. 1,000 Indiana-av., Chicago, Ill.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES
TO LET WITH ALL
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
NEAR THE
STOCK EXCHANGE.

Nos. 59 to 65 Broadway.
Nos. 1 to 7 Exchange-court.
Nos. 31 to 39 New-st.
Nos. 12 to 18 New-st.
No. 14 Broad-st.
Apply to the
N. Y. GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
Nos. 59 Broadway and 5 Exchange-court.

BROADWAY, NOS. 478, 480, 482, AND No. 40 Crosby-st.—To lease, on a ground rent for twenty years, with renewals, the lots Nos. 478, 480, 482 Broadway, extending through to and including No. 40 Crosby-st., between Grand and Broome sts., or first-class stores will be erected thereon by the owners of the fee, which will be leased to first-class tenants, and arrangements made to adapt the buildings to meet the views of the lessee. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS store and lofts, 28 by 103 feet, over Jackson Grate warerooms, North Union-square, second door east of Broadway, (fronting on the Park,) now occupied by the New-York Club, well fitted up, good light, elegant entrance, and adapted for most any business, or club purposes; also for architects' rooms.

WATER-FRONT STORES AND LOTS, Delancey-st., East River, together or separate. WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st., or DAVID W. McLEAN'S ship chandlery, on premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A SMALL COTtage, pleasantly situated on Hackensack Turnpike and River, 1½ hours from New-York via Hackensack or Northern Railroad; good barn, out-houses, &c.; also dock and boat-house. Apply to Mrs. HANFELD, No. 307 East Broadway, from 4 to 6 P. M.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

A.—HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURnished and unfurnished houses to let, in first-class situations for private or boarding occupancy.
WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade-trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOLMES BROTHERS, NO. 46 EAST 23d-st.—Unfurnished, in East 32d-st., near Lexington-av., three story, high stoop; perfect order; rent, $900; large number of others.

HOLMES BROTHERS, NO. 46 EAST 23d-st.—Unfurnished, in East 49th-st., near Madison-av., four story, high stoop; rent, $3,000; perfect order; others.

HOLMES BROTHERS, NO. 46 EAST 23d-st.—Unfurnished, in 28th-st., near Madison-av., three story, perfect order; large number of others; rent, $1,800.

HOLMES BROTHERS, NO. 46 EAST 23d-st.—Two large houses, adjoining, in 49th-st., near 5th-av.; new houses; four story; rent reasonable.

HOLMES BROTHERS, NO. 46 EAST 23d-st.—Unfurnished, on Lexington-av., near 39th-st., three story, ten rooms, perfect order; rent, $1,500; large number of others.

HOLMES BROTHERS, NO. 46 EAST 23d-st.—Furnished, East 23d-st., near 4th-av., four story, high stoop, twenty rooms; rent, $4,800; large number of others.

HOLMES BROTHERS, NO. 46 EAST 23d-st.—Furnished, Madison-av., near 30th-st., four story, English basement, elegant location; rent, $6,000; large number of others.

OFFICE OF HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.—Parties intending to place houses on our books for rent, will do well to give them to us at once, as it gives us a better opportunity to examine them promptly.

NO. 9 GREAT JONES-ST.—THE LOT, with the four-story substantially-built house thereon, to lease. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO
CHOICE LOTS,
situate on the
BOULEVARD, BROADWAY, 10TH AND 12TH AVS.,
LAWRENCE, MANHATTAN,
136TH, 137TH, 138TH, 139TH, 54TH AND 55TH STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
will sell at auction
ON TUESDAY, FEB. 13,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of Henry F. Spaulding and Jeremiah Devlin, Esqs., executors of Daniel Devlin, deceased:

BOULEVARD—Twenty-three lots, east side of Boulevard, between 135th and 138th sts.

BOULEVARD—Sixteen lots, west side of Boulevard, between 136th and 138th sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Four lots, north side, 100 feet west of Boulevard.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Sixty-one lots on 137th-st., between the Boulevard and 12th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Twenty-three lots, south side, between the Boulevard and 12th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH-STREET—Two lots, south side, extending through to 138th-st., 300 feet west of Boulevard.

TWELFTH-AVENUE—Ten lots, east side, between 136th and 138th sts.

TWELFTH-AVENUE—Fifteen lots on west side of 12th-av., between 137th and 138th sts., extending to bulk-head line.

TENTH-AVENUE—Eleven lots on west side of 10th-av., between 137th and 139th sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH STREETS—Nine lots and gores on 138th and 139th sts., 100 feet west of 10th-av.

Eleven lots, with hotel building thereon, bounded by Broadway, Boulevard, Manhattan and Lawrence sts.

FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET—Two lots, north side, 250 feet east of 7th-av.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET—Three lots, south side 55th-st., 475 feet east of 7th-av.

The will of the late Daniel Devlin directs that his real estate shall be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, and within five years from the date of his decease. This period will terminate this present month of February, consequently the sale will be

PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 10TH-AV., 49TH AND 50TH STS., NEW-YORK, AND SACKETT-ST., BROOKLYN. EVERY LOT PUT UP WILL BE SOLD.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of Frances Hendricks, deceased:

FIFTIETH-STREET.—Nineteen gores on north side 50th-st., thirty-nine feet west of 10th-av. Having together a frontage of 570 feet.

Also, eighteen lots on south side of 50th-st., commencing at the south-westerly corner of 10th-av.

FORTY-NINTH-STREET.—Sixteen lots on north side of 49th-st., fifty nine feet west of 10th-av., adjoining above lots on the rear.

Also, ten gores on south side of 49th-st., 78.5 west of 10th-av., having a frontage of 331.3 on 49th-st. Forty-ninth-st. is sewered, curbed, and guttered.

SACKETT-STREET, BROOKLYN.—One lot on north side Sackett-st., 100 feet east from Hoyt-st., 20x100.

Terms liberal. Maps and full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.
M. M. HENDRICKS, Executor.

EXECUTORS' SALE—PEREMPTORY.—Must be sold before March 15: On west bank of the Hudson, at West Park, opposite Hyde Park Station, (Hudson River Railroad,) an elegant estate, (of the late Calvin Adams,) consisting of nearly 500 acres, 150 acres under cultivation, the balance in valuable wood-land, with fine water-power; extended lawns running down to the river shore; an elegant brick marble-trimmed residence, known as "Malvern Hall," commanding extensive views of the river; adjoining the residences of the late Archibald Russell, Esq., John U. Brookman and Col. J. B. Dodge; an extensive variety of fruits, fine forest and ornamental shade-trees, farmer's house and all necessary out-buildings, reservoir, supplying all the buildings with purest spring water. If desired, will sell the building and the river front—about twenty-eight acres—separate. Photographs can be seen and price given, which is very low, on application to the Executors, No. 39 South-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NOAH EMERY,
ROBERT H. THAYER, } Executors.
CAMDEN C. DIKE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTItion, of valuable improved property on 7th-av. and 25th-st., JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee. The four-story and basement brick-house, with store, No. 261 7th-av., corner 25th-st.; building covers lot; size, 25.2¼x60. The lot, with three two-story brick stables thereon, on the south side of 25th-st., 60 feet east of 7th-av.; size lot, 19.2x67.8¼. The four-story and basement brick tenement house, (with store,) on front, and the two-story brick house, on rear of lot, known as No. 166 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.; size lot, 20.10x98.9.

B. A. WILLIS, Esq.,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 51 Chambers-st.
Maps at the Auctioneer's Office,
No. 87 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SEVEN HOUSES AND LOTS ON EAST 12TH-ST., by order of the executrix of GOUVERNEUR M. WILKINS, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST TWELFTH-STREET.—The seven three-story, high stoop brick houses and lots, situate on the northerly side of East 12th-st., near 2d-av., and known as Nos. 307, 309, 311, 315, 317, 319, 321 East 12th-st. Houses about 50 feet deep.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 55 EAST 33D-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

EAST THIRTY-THIRD-STREET.—The four-story English basement brick and brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the north side of East 33d-st., near Madison-av., and known as No. 55. House is about 52 feet deep, was put in complete order in May, 1870. Lot 18.9x98.9 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE UNDER foreclosure, WM. EDELSTEN, Esq., Referee.

POSITIVELY.

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

PARK-AVENUE.

The four-story and basement brown-stone high-stoop first-class house and lot west side of Park-av., 42 feet 2 inches south of 36th-st.

Dimensions, 20x50x70. For particulars inquire of the auctioneer, No. 9 Beach-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

BROOME-ST. PROPERTY, TO CLOSE an estate. D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, 1872, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the two-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 526 Broome-st., near Thompson-st., with right of alley thereto; lot 20x75; house 20x42; gas, water, &c. Terms liberal. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, 6th February, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, No. 187 Chatham-st. and No. 64 New-Bowery, valuable three-story and basement brick-house, known as the "Columbian Hotel" property. Maps, &c. at auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine-st., or HARNETT & FLANAGAN, Attorneys, No. 80 Nassau-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE une place pour faire les robes; comprend les machines; préfère dans un hotel; bonne référence. Appelez pour deux jours Gramercy Park House; office entrance.

UNE FILLE FRANCAIS DESIRE une place pour première femme de chambre; est encore dans sa dernière place, chez M. Ulman, Gramercy Park House, room No. 138. Call from 12 to 2.

ENSEIGNEMENT EN FRANCAIS ET EN allemand, 5th-av. Address Prof. E. T., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD.
Interest Payable Quarterly,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
9 1-2 PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.
SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN UPON GOVERNMENT BONDS,
AND AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,300 PER MILE.

The following is a brief summary of the advantages offered to investors in the First Mortgage Bonds of the

LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY,

A road in Western Indiana, extending from Logansport to Rockville, a distance of ninety-two miles:

Two conditions are essential to a good investment—safety and profit.

The paramount consideration on the part of any one having money to invest should be the safety of the proposed investment.

The security on which these bonds are based consists of the very valuable franchises of the Company—a new and well-built railroad, of which the greater part is already in actual operation; suitable real estate in the growing cities on the line of the road, with substantial freight and passenger depots and other buildings, and a full equipment of complete passenger and freight trains.

The total amount of bonds issued is limited to $1,500,000, (being but $16,300 per mile,) constituting the first and only lien upon the entire property of the Company, and being but a small proportion of the intrinsic worth of the property mortgaged.

The location of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway is singularly fortunate for securing to it a large business. The road passes through a thickly populated and rich agricultural portion of Indiana, at present without railroad facilities, where abundant surplus products seeking Northern and Eastern markets, a large local passenger traffic, and connections with at least ten different railroads which supply both through and way freight, should amply provide for the prompt payment of interest on its bonds, and certainly insure its success.

The transportation of flour, grain, staves, lumber, and live stock, must yield a large revenue. An important business will also be done in carrying building-stone from extensive quarries opened on the line of the road. A special demand for this stone arises from the fact that it is fire-proof, and not surpassed by any in respect to beauty and durability.

To all this there is to be added the heavy coal traffic, mainly with reference to which this road was projected, that must arise from penetrating for twelve miles the celebrated Block Coal field. This business alone should provide sufficient revenue for the entire interest on the bonded debt, and its payment may thus be considered doubly secured.

The road passes centrally through five of the wealthiest counties in the State, in each case through the county seat. Statistics show that "every railroad constructed adds five times its value to the property of the country." With the growth of these communities the traffic of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway will keep pace. Thus the safety of an investment in its securities will be day by day increasing, and they must continually advance in value.

Next in importance to the safety of the investment is its remuneration to the investor.

The securities of this Road were selected by us to be offered to our friends and investors generally, after a careful examination of many different railway enterprises, upon a conviction that the bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway offer at once the utmost security, and the most liberal returns consistent with such safety.

These bonds are coupon and registered; bearing interest in gold, at eight per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, payable quarterly in New-York. A sinking fund is provided for the ultimate payment of the principal.

At the present rate of Government securities, none of them pay the investor 6 per cent., and some less than 5 per cent. per annum, upon the cost of investment. The bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway, at their present offering price, pay almost twice as much interest to the investors as those of the United States.

For the present we offer these bonds at 95 and accrued interest in currency, or will exchange them for United States bonds or other marketable securities at the rates of the day; reserving the right to advance the price at any time without further notice.

Further and full particulars, with pamphlets, maps, &c., furnished by us upon personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 13 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY	$76,058,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY	2,635,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS, AND ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 15 DEVONSHIRE-ST.,
BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until noon, THURSDAY, 15th February, 1872, for the sale of twenty thousand dollars of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the indenture of mortgage of Nov. 1, 1870. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, at 12 M., on the 16th February, and the accepted bids declared.

THOS. NICKERSON,
GEO. C. LORD, } Trustees.
O. W. PEABODY,

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRteen directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1872, from 12 to 1 P. M.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1872.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of Bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
DEC. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1872. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 25th inst. and reopened at 10 A. M., Feb. 12.

By order of the Board.
THEO. F. WOOD, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,
Of London and Edinburgh, G. B.
UNITED STATES BRANCH OFFICE,
NO. 50 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
THIS COMPANY HAS PAID
$2,096,087 91

(Nearly the entire amount) of its Chicago losses, which has been promptly met from ready means at hand, without borrowing, or selling a single dollar of its permanent investments, or disturbing in any way its

$1,800,000

of assets deposited in this country for the better security of its policy-holders.

It now enters upon the new year 1872, after allowing for all its outstanding losses at Chicago and elsewhere, with its

Capital intact of	$10,000,000
Fire Reserve and Fire Surplus	2,800,000
Life and Annuity Assets, a separate and distinct department, for which the Fire is not liable	11,000,000
Total	$23,800,000

Agencies in all the principal cities in the United States. Per order Board of Directors.

WILLIAM CONNER,
CHARLES E. WHITE, } Associate Managers.
SAMUEL P. BLAGDEN,
JAN. 22, 1872.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
At Ninety (90) and Accrued Interest,
$920,000
OF THE
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds
OF THE
Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company.

Bonds $1,000 each coupons, January and July, principal and interest payable in New-York. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company own the majority of the capital stock of $4,000,000 of this Company, and the completion in October last, of the branch of sixteen miles from Dresden to Zanesville, Ohio, has afforded a direct connection for the valuable local traffic of this section of the State with the system of roads controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in addition thereto, makes a line to Cincinnati as favorable in character as any existing line.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as a good investment, being issued at the rate of only $10,000 per mile, on a completed road, or only about one-third of its cost.

E. W. CLARK & CO., PHILADELPHIA.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., NEW-YORK.

In view of the small amount per mile of the first mortgage upon the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad, and the fact that the present business of the line, without Eastern connection, has been more than sufficient to meet the interest upon its indebtedness, I regard the bonds of this Company as a perfectly safe security.
J. EDGAR THOMSON.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD.
State of New-York,
7 PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS.
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $10,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold at the National City Bank, New-York. These are in every respect first-class Bonds, and we confidently recommend them as an entirely safe investment. Price, 90 and accrued interest in currency. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1872.

In conformity with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to the holders of Three Per Cent. Temporary Loan Certificates, issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, that all such certificates bearing date from May 15, 1868, to Aug. 1, 1868, of the denomination of $5,000 each, between the numbers three thousand two hundred and two (3,202) and three thousand four hundred and fourteen (3,414) inclusive, and of the denomination of $10,000 each, between the numbers three thousand one hundred and ninety-eight (3,198) and three thousand three hundred and forty-eight (3,348) inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office, and that from and after the 31st day of March, 1872, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve of any National Banking Association.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

WANTED,
SOUTHERN RAILROAD AND CITY BONDS.

We make of these securities a SPECIALTY, and parties desiring to sell would do well to obtain our quotations before disposing of them.

ARENTS & YOUNG,
NO. 9 NEW-ST.

STUYVESANT BANK.

Notice is given that a general meeting of the creditors of the Stuyvesant Bank will be held at No. 744 Broadway, second floor, on the 13th day of February, 1872, at 12 M., when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted, as far as may be, and the amount of money in the hands of the receiver declared.

JAN. 20, 1872. O. H. P. ARCHER, Receiver.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the North American Fire Insurance Company, does hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of said Company, at the office of said receiver, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.

WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, Receiver.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

Midland Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
LIMITED TO $20,000 PER MILE ON FINISHED ROAD.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great *Trunk Line* from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at **PAR AND INTEREST** a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 340 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $8,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at* PAR. The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $50,000 per mile, which is *less than one-third* of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD CO
(OF TEXAS)
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS.
FORTY YEARS TO RUN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, FREE OF TAX.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN A. STEWART, WILLIAM H. OSBORN.

Issue Limited to $16,000 Per Mile on Finished Road.

The Road is being built through the centre of the State, from the Red River to the Rio Grande, bringing the interior of the State, with its population and extensive productions, into direct communication with the railroad system of the United States, via the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Sixty miles of the Road, between Hearne, on the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and Fulton, on the Red River, have been completed, and are now in operation, and the balance of the work is progressing rapidly.

THE STOCKHOLDERS HAVE PAID IN $2,000,000 IN CASH, WHICH HAS ALL BEEN JUDICIOUSLY EXPENDED IN CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO OFFERING THE BONDS FOR SALE. The names of the stockholders, which include some of our best citizens, can be seen at the office of the Company.

Bonds for sale at 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, and further information given, by

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st.,
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Saunders,
Hardenbergh
& King,
NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

FEB. 1, 1872.

ALVIN SAUNDERS, (Ex-Governor Nebraska,) President State Bank, Nebraska.
JOHN A. HARDENBERGH.
RICHARD W. KING, Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

WE HAVE FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP under above style, for the purpose of transacting a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

LOANS NEGOTIATED and ADVANCES MADE.

GOVERNMENT, STATE, CITY, COUNTY, and RAILROAD BONDS, STOCKS, and GOLD, bought and sold on commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to Sight Drafts.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES OR CANADA.

7 PER CENT.

10-Year Bonds of the City of Rome, Ga.
Entire Issue, $100,000.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK CITY.
PRICE, [illegible] AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

These Bonds were issued for the construction of Water-works (which are now in successful operation) and other internal improvements. A special tax of one-half per cent. is provided for in the act authorizing the loan to pay the interest and create a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. For sale by

OGDEN, BROWER & CO.,
NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Post-office Box No. 4,945.

STUYVESANT BANK.

A meeting of the depositors and creditors of the Stuyvesant Bank will be held at the Bank building, No. 744 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of protesting against the said bank being placed in bankruptcy. The attendance of depositors is earnestly requested.

ED. MILLER,
JOHN A. DOUGEN, } Committee.
S. T. GORDON,

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A majority of the stockholders having signed the agreement of the 4th January inst., the undersigned have assumed the trust conferred upon them. They now give notice that the privilege of signing the agreement referred to for the reorganization of the Company and the protection of the interests of the parties thereto, will terminate in thirty days from the date hereof.

Lists may be found and further information obtained at the offices of either of the Trustees.

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOSEPH S. FAY,
No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston.
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Cincinnati, Ohio.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

BANKERS, BROKERS AND THE public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the note of GIFFORD, SHERMAN & IRVING, indorsed by JOHN OSBORN, SON & CO., dated 16th December, 1871, at three months, due 19th March, for $8,922 36, payable at Park Bank, the same being lost or stolen. As payment is stopped, it is of no use to any one but the owner. A reward of $75 will be paid on its return to

THOMAS McMULLEN, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FINANCIAL.

ALL TAXES PAID.

We think very highly of, and recommend to all classes of Investors,

The Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES in Connecticut; free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July in New-York. Road finished and running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; mortgage positively limited to one million dollars; road already employed to its utmost capacity, and earning more than its mortgage interest and all expenses.

For sale, at 95 and interest, by

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$2,178,450 00
Stock investments		6,039,050 00
Amount loaned on public stocks		696,948 50
Real estate cost, $52,681 35 Market value, $75,000, standing on books at $52,681 35		52,681 35
Cash		380,367 47
Accrued interest and premium on stocks		311,110 36
Total		$9,678,007 68

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors		9,163,119 62
Principal	$8,920,157 50	
Interest credited for 1st January, 1872	$242,962 12	
Excess of assets over liabilities		515,488 06
Total		$9,678,007 68

STATISTICAL.

Number of open accounts on the morning of Jan. 1, 1872	21,816
Number of accounts opened during the year 1871	5,926
Number of accounts closed during the year 1871	4,495
Number of accounts opened since organization	72,765
Amount deposited (not including interest credited) during 1871	$3,353,739
Amount deposited (including interest credited) for the same period	3,854,557 96
Amount withdrawn during the year 1871	2,796,184 05
Amount of interest or profits received during the year 1871	601,808 99
Amount of interest credited to depositors during the same period	500,818 96

Amount of each semi-annual credit of interest, for the year 1871, and when credited, January, $242,339 16; July, $258,479 80.

Rate per cent. of dividends or interest to depositors during the past year, 5 and 6 per cent.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages on real estate in the City of New-York.

Market value, $5,087,700	$2,178,450 00

Stock Investments, viz:

United States Bonds, par	1,516,600 00
New-York State stock, par	110,000 00
South Carolina bonds, par $150,000	36,000 00
City of New York stock, par	2,372,200 00
City of Brooklyn stock, par	295,000 00
City of Utica stock, par	93,500 00
City of Albany stock, par	424,000 00
City of Syracuse stock, par	275,000 00
City of Oswego stock, par	104,000 00
County of New-York stock, par	586,900 00
County of Westchester bonds, par	225,850 00
Demand loans on United States Bonds, State stock and City of New-York stock	696,948 50
Banking-house, market value, $75,000, cost	52,681 35
Cash	380,367 47
Accrued interest and premium on stocks	311,110 36
Total	$9,678,007 68

Sworn to before me this 20th day of January, 1872.
W. W. LYON,
Notary Public, New-York County.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, New-York.
EDWIN J. BROWN, President.
Jan. 1, 1872.
TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

Assets Jan. 1, 1871		$7,574,707 14
Increase in 1871		1,120,412 99
Assets Jan. 1, 1872		$8,695,120 13

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Banking-house and lot, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway		151,546 03
Bonds and mortgages		3,616,875 00
United States bonds, at par		1,158,000 00
New-York State bonds, at par		450,000 00
Bonds of other States		40,905 00
Bonds of the County of New-York		612,000 00
Bonds of the City of New-York		994,500 00
Bonds of the Cities of Brooklyn, Troy and Yonkers		335,000 00
Bonds of the town of East Chester		50,000 00
Amount loaned on demand on United States bonds	$527,157 83	
On New-York State and other bonds	41,200 00	
		568,357 83
Interest due and earned to date		164,318 73
Cash		353,617 54
		$8,695,120 13

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors	$8,183,000 95	
Forty-second dividend, due Jan. 1	219,067 63	
United States tax to Jan. 1	13,193 63	
		8,415,262 21
Surplus		$279,857 92

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 55TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Total assets Jan. 1, 1872	$1,069,650 68
Amount due depositors Jan. 1, 1872	1,029,572 66
Interest credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1872	24,213 40
Surplus on Jan. 1, 1872	15,864 62
	$1,069,650 68

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits from the first of each and every month.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAEFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

SIX-PENNY SAVINGS BANK,
ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

The thirty-seventh semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be credited to depositors as principal, and the same will be entitled to interest thereon after Feb. 1.

WM. MILES, President.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,51[illegible]96 16.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872. }

The Coupons and registered interest due Feb. 15, 1872, on the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. (8 p. c.) Gold Bonds, (E. D.,) and the Eight per Cent. (8 p. c.) Gold First Mortgage Sinking Fund Land Grant Bonds (W. D.) of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York, upon presentation and demand, on and after that date, Free of Tax.

FRANCIS A. COFFIN,
Assistant Treasurer,
St. J. & D. C. R. R. Co.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY, Jan. 25, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 1st day of February.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE HOLDERS of PARTICIPATING POLICIES for the year ending Feb. 1, certificates for which will be issued on and after the 15th day of March next.
JOHN H. SMITH, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Feb. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Feb. 1.
HENRY H. LOW, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1872.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, }
No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1872. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 12th of February next. The transfer-book will be closed from 1st to 12th proximo, both days inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1872. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has this day been declared, payable on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, proximo, till which date the transfer-books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones; best varieties; cheapest in the City; send for designs.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE	DAURE	Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	Saturday, Feb. 24
WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Mar. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin......$125 | Second cabin......$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

CHINA	Wednesday, Feb. 7, '72
ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Feb. 14, '72
RUSSIA	Wednesday, Feb. 21, '72
ALGERIA	Wednesday, Feb. 28, '72
CALABRIA	Wednesday, Mar. 6, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.

PARTHIA	Saturday, Feb. 10, '72
BATAVIA	Saturday, Feb. 17, '72
SAMARIA	Saturday, Feb. 24, '72
SIBERIA	Saturday, Mar. 2, '72
HECLA	Saturday, Mar. 9, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage......$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	Feb. 7, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN	Feb. 28, at ——
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN	Mar. 6, at ——
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	Mar. 13, at ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC	Feb. 17, 12½ P. M.
ATLANTIC	Feb. 24, 6 A. M.
BALTIC	March 2, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Feb. 10, 7 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday, Feb. 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Mar. 2, 11 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
	ASSYRIA,	Wednesday, Feb. 7.
Saturday, Jan. 20.	EUROPA,	Saturday, Feb. 10.
Saturday, Jan. 27.	INDIA,	Saturday, Feb. 17.
Saturday, Feb. 10.	ANGLIA,	Saturday, Mar. 2.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, Feb. 10, at 7 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, March 2, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 15.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan; and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Feb. 13.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, March 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ERIE, Capt. WIER	Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM	March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM	April 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Feb. 8.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. M. ADAMS, Feb. 15.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Feb. 22.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Monday, Feb. 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)...Fri., Feb. 23
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken......Saturday, March 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Mar. 13

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.—The United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S.

GREAT CLEARING SALE

BEFORE STOCK TAKING.

2,500 yards of RIBBONS.
CORD EDGES, FANCY WATERED, PLAID, PLAIN STRIPES and BROCADES, 4c., 6c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c., 22c., 25c., 31c., 40c. yard.
FIVE-INCH ALL-SILK SASH, 25c. yard.
AT KINZEY'S.

6,500 SILK NECK TIES, BOWS, SCARFS and CRAVATS, 10c. to 96c.,
AT KINZEY'S.

CLOSING OUT GIMPS, FRINGES, TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, VELVETEENS, SILK SATINS, &c., UNDER COST.
AT KINZEY'S.

60,000 yards HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTIONS and BANDS, 3c., 5c., 6c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 36c., 39c., 42c., up.
AT KINZEY'S.

3,600 FINE LINEN LACE and EMBROIDERED COLLARS, CLOSING OUT at 1c., 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 19c.
AT KINZEY'S.

12,000 pieces of LINEN VALENCIENNES, CRACK MALTESE GUIPURE and THREAD LACES, 1c., 2c., 3c., 6c., 8c., 10c., yard up.
AT KINZEY'S.

FANCY RUFFLINGS, from 15c. up.
IMPORT RUFFLINGS, 3c., 5c., 6c., 10c. yard.
MAGIC RUFFLINGS, 20c., 25c., 30c. piece.
AT KINZEY'S.

3,000 LADIES', GENTS' AND MISSES' HANDKERCHIEFS, from 5c. to 75c.
HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c. up.
TAPE BORDERS, ALL LINEN, 6c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.

MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER-WEAR, DRAWERS, CHEMISE, SKIRT, NIGHT-ROBES, DRESSING-SACQUES, &c., at about the cost of making.
AT KINZEY'S.

TEN TUCKED SKIRTS, 69c.
RUFFLED AND TUCKED SKIRT, 59c.
TUCKED AND TRIMMED DRAWERS, 42c.
PRETTY TRIMMED CHEMISE, 44c. to 96c.
RUFFLED NIGHT-DRESSES, 86c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.

LOT KID GLOVES, 25c. pair.
REAL JOSEPH KID GLOVES, 49c. pair.
FINE TWO-BUTTON KID, 75c. pair.
LISLE AND SILK GLOVES, 6c. pair up.
AT KINZEY'S.

GENT'S HALF HOSE, 5c. pair up.
LADIES' COTTON HOSE, 10c. pair up.
HEAVY RIBBED HOSE, 10c. pair.
EXTRA LENGTH BALBRIGGANS, 22c. pair.
SILK CHECKED BALBRIGGANS, 37½c.
AT KINZEY'S.

CLOSING OUT AN IMPORTER'S STOCK OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH JEWELRY.
AT KINZEY'S.

JET MEDALLION BRACELETS, 12½c.
FANCY GILT BRACELETS, 19c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.

GILT AND SHELL LOCKETS, 25c. up.
HAIR ORNAMENTS AND BANDS, 25c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.

JET NECKLACES, 19c., 25c., 29c., up.
FANCY NECKLACES, 20c., 25c., 31c., up.
AT KINZEY'S.

FANCY SLEEVE BUTTONS, 5c. pair up.
PEARL, SHELL AND INITIAL SLEEVE BUTTONS, 10c. pair up.
AT KINZEY'S.

REAL WHITBY JET EAR-RINGS, 39c. pair.
BOG-OAK EAR-RINGS, 15c. pair.
FANCY EAR-RINGS, 10c. pair up.
AT KINZEY'S.

FANCY GILT SETS, 25c. up.
FINE CUT STEEL AND PEARL SETS, 25c.
CORALINE AND GILT SETS, 39c.
REAL WHITBY JET SETS, 69c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.

INLAID PEARL AND SHELL SETS, 49c.
FINE TURKISH SETS, 49c. up.
GOLD STONE AND JET SETS, 19c.
FRENCH JET SETS, 10c., 15c., 25c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.

CHAIN NECKLACES, LOCKETS, BANDS, BRACELETS, HAIR ORNAMENTS, below cost.
AT KINZEY'S.

20-yard spool SEWING SILK, 1c.
100-yard MACHINE SILK, 8c.
Excellent SEWING COTTON, 8c. dozen.
AT KINZEY'S.

PEARL BUTTONS, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c. dozen.
Best HOOKS and EYES, 2c. card.
LINEN and TWILLED TAPES, 1c. and up.
AT KINZEY'S.

SILK HAIR NETS, 3c., 5c., 10c. up.
CROCHET and STAR BRAIDS, 20c. dozen.
ALPACA SKIRT BRAIDS, 5c. piece.
AT KINZEY'S.

7,500 yards NOTTINGHAM LACES, for curtains, 20c., 25c., 28c., 31c., 37c., 40c.
1,000 pairs of LACE CURTAINS, from 75c., $1, $1 50, $2 up.
AT KINZEY'S.

Closing large line TOWELS, 6c. up.
All LINEN NAPKINS, 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c. up.
LINEN TABLE DAMASK, closing out.
LINEN TOWELINGS, 9c., 10c. yard up.
AT KINZEY'S.

MARSEILLES QUILTS, $1 29, $1 50, up.
MARSEILLES AND PIQUES, 12½c., 19c., 20c., yard.
NANSOOK AND JACONET MUSLINS, 12½c., up.
PLAID NANSOOKS, 15c., 18c., 20c., up.
AT KINZEY'S.

LOTS OF OTHER GOODS CLOSING OUT WAY BELOW PRESENT WHOLESALE PRICES.
AT KINZEY'S,

NO. 691 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.

BARGAINS.

Union Adams & Co.,

NO. 637 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER DURING THIS WEEK:
CLOTH GLOVES, LINED GLOVES,
WARM UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS,
SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
DRESSING HABITS, SMOKING JACKETS,
WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY GOODS
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

AT JACKSON'S

MOURNING-STORE,
CORNER BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE,

CLOSING OUT

THE ENTIRE WINTER STOCK AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

BLACK SILKS and ALPACAS,

MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

65 cent CRAPE CLOTH FOR 50 cents.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.

A full assortment of the newest patterns, at the lowest prices ever offered. Strong, firm edge, at 8c., 10c. and 12c. per yard.

FRIEND PITTS,
No. 863 Broadway.

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.

1,000 pieces just opened, in choice patterns,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
REAL POINT, Point Appliqué, and Valenciennes Laces, Collars, Sets, Coiffures, Barbes Capes, &c.
BLACK THREAD, GUIPURE, and French Laces, At very low prices, before stock-taking.
BENNET WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO NORTH of Ireland Protestant girls, sisters, one as first-class cook; takes entire charge of the kitchen; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have the best of City references; City or country. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-maid and laundress, or fine washing situation, by a very respectable young woman and excellent laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; country or City; good City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED.—A SWEDISH GIRL WISHES A situation as seamstress in a private family, either by the month, week or day; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and sew on the machine. Call at or address No. 332 East 33d-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant German girl as first-class seamstress and operator on sewing-machine; is willing to assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Can be seen at 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl as lady's maid and seamstress; can operate on four different kinds of machines; best City reference. Call or address Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person as chamber-maid and seamstress; will furnish a five years' reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., situations wanted for a number of well-recommended servants, both Protestant and Catholic, viz., ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, waitresses, cooks, laundresses, &c., for City and country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of nice soups, jellies, ice-cream, larding, &c.; is a good baker; has unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent seamstress and dress-maker; an expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; experienced in all kinds of family sewing; unexceptionable City references. Call or address for two days 628 6th-av.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A REspectable colored woman, a good washer and ironer, with City reference; would like a few families washing or will go out by the day. Apply at No. 364 7th-av., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent, steady person as good cook in a private family; best City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver, getting up of salads, &c.; has seven years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, active young woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; is capable and reliable; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, active young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and assist in the washing, in private or public; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, very respectable, a nurse, nurse and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and sewing situation, or to make herself generally useful; good nurse, good plain sewer. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, to assist with chamber-work, or chamber-work and waiting; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; four years' City references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH Protestant woman, as cook, or cook, washer and and ironer; a good family cook; meats, pastry, game; also good baker, bread, biscuit, pies, cakes, &c.; City or country; best City references. Call at 335 4th-av.

A. PELTON & CO., NO. 645 6TH-AV., (formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.,) are prepared to furnish first-class servants of every description, both male and female, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as good cook; is an excellent baker; no objections to boarding-house; is neat and reliable; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG married woman as wet-nurse; an American family preferred. Call for two days at No. 433 West 37th-st., top floor.

S. & E. V. ODELL
supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, washing and ironing to do; has the best of City reference. Address Mrs. MITCHELL, No. 149 West 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELlent cook; understands French cooking; best City reference. At the Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A REGUlar seamstress, with the best of references from her last place; is desirous of a situation. Address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. at No. 367 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as laundress; understands fluting; excellent City references. Call at No. 401 West 18th-st.

WANTED — BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, a few more engagements by the day or week. Call or address for two days 159 West 27th-st.

SERVANTS

Of all nationalities, in any capacity, for City or country, can be found at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; is highly recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 405 5th-av.

LADY HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—A young Protestant lady desires to give her services in return for a comfortable home and moderate salary to an elderly or invalid lady; is willing and obliging, and a lady by birth and education; unexceptionable references given and required; country preferred. Address M. L. S., Box No. 4,238 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, lately landed, both English Protestants, the man as waiter, his wife as first-class cook; both understand their business thoroughly in all its branches; good references from England. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man that understands his business thoroughly; is a careful driver; can furnish first-class reference. Call or address No. 37 Union-square, harness-store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED boy, eighteen years of age, from Norfolk, Va., a situation as waiter or to do general work about house, in a gentleman's family; good references. Apply in basement, No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as thorough waiter; understands the care of silver perfectly; has the best City reference as to honesty, sobriety, capability, &c. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly competent coachman; understands his business perfectly; can give best of reference from his last employer. Call or address for a few days, No. 721 6th-av., one flight stairs up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REGULAR coachman, who is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH butler; thoroughly competent; most satisfactory references from some of the best families in the City. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as valet to one or two gentlemen; no objection to wait on an invalid; good City reference. Address L. LERMAN, at office 49 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, with the best references, as assistant bookkeeper; salary moderate. Call on or address WM. CUFFE, No. 53 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter, speaking French, English and German; excellent references. Call or address 350 4th-av.

A FIRST-CLASS FARMER IS IN want of a good situation; wife an excellent dairy woman; no incumbrance. Address J. M. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion on a farm; understands farming and the care of horses. Address No. 24 North William-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WELL ACquainted with the detail of the hardware business, in a store in a village near the City of New-York. Address with real name and references, BONUS, Post-office, Flushing, Long Island.

A. PELTON & CO., NO. 645 6TH-AV., BEtween 37th and 38th sts., (formerly with Bedell, 4th av.,) are in want of a number of servants for excellent situations now vacant for Protestants and Catholics.

WELL-RECOMMENDED SERVANTS in every capacity; no charge until furnished with a place. Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

PERSONAL.

MR. HORACE HAWES WILL PLEASE send his address to Mr. BECK, No. 720 East 11th-st., between Avenus C and D. S. HULTZE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

MAJOR C. W. BARKER, Auctioneer.

A GREAT SPECIAL AND PEREMPtory sale of elegant Portland sleighs, ON MONDAY, FEB. 5, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., AT THE CARRIAGE REPOSITORY OF S. E. BATES, No. 1,505 Broadway, near 46th-st., comprising forty single and family sleighs, by Kimball and other first-class makers.

FRESH ARRIVAL.—RECEIVED YESterday from Western New-York, three pairs of gentlemen's first-class carriage horses and eight stylish single roadsters, the handsomest and best lot of horses now in market.

J. O. TAYLOR, 145 EAST 24TH-ST.

FOR SALE—A RACE HORSE—A GENTLEman going to Europe is desirous of selling his trotting horse, warranted sound, gentle and fast. Also, his cutter, buggy and harness. For full particulars inquire at private stable, No. 24 East 28th-st., between 10 and 12 A. M., for two days.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, AN extra-stylish well-bred dun horse; sixteen and a half hands; six years old; free from tricks or vice; kind and true. Can be seen at No. 137 1st-av. Price $400.

DOCTOR WAGONS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two second-hand doctor's wagons, in perfect condition. Can be seen at No. 85 Crosby-st., between Spring and Prince sts., in the rear.

BLANKETS, BUFFALO ROBES, $5 to $12; Black Bear, White Wolf, Red Fox, Kangaroo, Men's Beaver Collars, $1 each, &c., No. 103 Chambers-st.

A. ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND road buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see.
DAY & SON, No. 148 Eldridge-st.

ROBES AND BEAR-SKINS, $25, $35; $45; Fine for $65; White Astrakhan, $45; English Plush, $6 and $7 50; Seal-skin Caps, $4 50.
WEBBER, 6TH-AV. AND 31ST-ST.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CORNER BROADway and 28th-st.; freshly furnished, most accessible location in the City; rooms en suite, or singly, with or without board; very favorable terms to permanent parties. Lodging $1 and upward.

NO. 308 EAST 13TH-ST., SECOND door from 2d-av., first-class board, well-furnished rooms, with all modern improvements, with or without board; four-story brown-stone house; desirable location; terms moderate.

$5 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR single rooms, with good board; lodgings, single rooms, 40 cents up; transient board from $1 25. Dupont House, No. 166 Hudson-st. Watchman all night.

NO. 15 CHARLES-ST., BETWEEN Waverley-place and Greenwich-av.—$8 per week for board; pleasant rooms and comfortable accommodations, for gentlemen only.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let to gentlemen only, without board, large handsome front alcove room for two, $12; one for $7. No. 149 West 46th-st.

$7 PER WEEK, NICELY-FURNISHED parlor to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without board, in a private American family; more of home comforts than style. 133 West 25th-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, a nicely-furnished third-story room, for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; house and table first-class.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351 SECOND DOOR below 34th-st.—Handsomely-furnished rooms with board, private table if desired; also rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH-ST.—Very desirable rooms en suite, fourth floor, suitable for a married couple or a party of gentlemen, with board.

FURNISHED COMFORTABLY FOR housekeeping, second-floor of house No. 225 West 36th-st., or would divide in rooms to suit; gas and bath; references exchanged.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway; elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table; also single rooms.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL — EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Good single rooms, $1 per day. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 353 WEST 14TH-ST.—WITH OR without board, handsomely-furnished front room, second floor, with or without bedroom adjoining; gentlemen preferred; family private.

NO. 106 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR Broadway—First and second floors, English basement house, handsomely furnished; either floor eminently suited for physician or dentist.

TWO PERSONS CAN HAVE A LARGE sunny room, with good board, at $20 per week, or three at $25; small New-England family. Call at No. 44 West 26th-st., Madison-square.

NO. 19 EAST 49TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-furnished suite; private table, if required. Also, rooms freshly furnished for one or two gentlemen, or a married couple, with board.

NO. 63 EAST 4TH-ST.—LARGE FRONT room on second floor, for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; also single rooms with board; also table board.

FURNISHED ROOMS—TO LET WITHout board, in a private family; three fine rooms on the third floor, in 27th-st., near Broadway, for gentlemen. Apply to J. F., No. 37 Murray-st.

NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE—SECOND floor front room, elegantly and newly furnished; also, front basement, with full board; very desirable; references required.

A FRONT ROOM, FACING SOUTH, SUITable for one or two gentlemen, with board, in a small family; references. No. 21 West 30th-st.

NO. 128 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR Irving-place—Large room and bedroom; also hall bedrooms to let, with board; references required.

NO. 31 WEST 32D-ST.—THIRD AND fourth story rooms, with board, to gentlemen or families.

AT NO. 23 IRVING-PLACE.—ROOMS on second and third floors, handsomely furnished, to let, with or without board.

NO. 227 EAST 11TH-ST., NEAR 2D-av., a large front room and bedroom to let, with board; southern exposure. References exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 32D-ST.—A LARGE, PLEASant room, handsomely furnished, to let, with board, to two gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 59 WEST 37TH-ST.—A FRONT room on third story to let, with first-class board.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, with board. No. 106 West 19th-st.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE second-story front room, with board, in private family, where there are no other boarders, in good location; terms not to exceed $100 per month, fire and gas included; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address J. O. K., Box No. 134 *Times* Office, for three days.

AN OLD GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD in the country with a respectable family where he can have the comforts of a home, and pay $3 per week board, and do some light work in consideration of light board. Address L. H., Box 115 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871.—Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1871.

E. P. WHEELER,
M. H. SMITH,
C. B. SMITH,
} Executors.

d11-law6mM*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, GOING from 37th-st. and 5th-av. to 29th-st. and 3d-av., a Roman gold EAR-RING with three pendants. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the *Times* Publication Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER, ACTIVE OR SIlent, with $12,000 or more, in a glue factory. Principals only will address G. F., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST SEASON OF PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

CARL ROSA......Proprietor and Director.
D. DE VIVO......Business Manager.

Rentree of the reigning favorite, Mme. Parepa-Rosa.

On the evening of Monday, Feb. 5, first subscription night, first time in English in New-York, Verdi's popular opera,

UN BALLO IN MASCHERA, (A Masked Ball.)

With new dresses, fine appointments, a gorgeous mise en scene and a military band on the stage. This opera has been translated for the English stage expressly for the Parepa-Rosa Company, and will be produced with the following admirable cast: Mme. PAREPA-ROSA in her grand rôle of Amelia; Mrs. Van Zandt as Oscar; Mrs. Seguin as Ulrica; Mr. Castle as Ricardo; Mr. Cook as Renato; Mr. Hall as Samuel; Mr. Ryse as Tom. Conductor, Mr. Carl Rosa.

TUESDAY—First extra night. First time here in many years of Rossini's master-work, LA GAZZA LADRA (Maid and the Magpie.)

WEDNESDAY—Second subscription night, Mozart's MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

THURSDAY—At the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

SATURDAY—First Grand Matinée—BOHEMIAN GIRL. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA as Arline.

Scale of Prices.—Reserved seats, parquette and balcony, $2; boxes, $12, $10 and $8, according to location; family circle, 50c. General admission, $1. Sale of seats for any nights and matinee will commence on Friday, at 9 A. M., at the Academy, and at Nos. 701, 751 and 114 Broadway.

PROF. MULDER FABRI'S OPERA.

STADT THEATRE, MONDAY, Feb. 5,
FOR THE LAST TIME,
IVANHOE,
The Templar and the Jewess.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7,
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Reappearance of Miss CLARA PEARL.

N. B.—Holders of tickets for the matinée at the Academy of Music are respectfully informed that they can have their money refunded at the offices where purchased.

GRAND CONCERT

For the benefit of the Young Ladies' Christian Association of New-York, at STEINWAY HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, 1872, at 8 o'clock.

The following distinguished artists have kindly offered their services:

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING,
Miss ANNA MEHLIG,
Mr. WM. LEGGATT,
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ,
THE VON WEBER QUARTET,
Messrs. BUSH, BECKETT, KENDALL and HOWLAND.
Signor CAROZZI, Accompanist.

TICKETS, $3.

For sale at Fifth-avenue Hotel; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; F. Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

AT HARLEM MUSIC HALL.

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 130TH-ST.,
MRS. JARLEY'S
HYDROSTATIC STEAM-DRIED
WAX WORKS!!!
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 5.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6.
Tickets, $1. At 8 o'clock, P. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL,

23d-st., corner 4th-av.
MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS.

"The true and only Mrs. Jarley." The perfection of fun WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 50. For sale at W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 39 Union-square, and at J. N. Pattison & Co.'s Association Building.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 7,
THE GOOD IN JAMES FISK, JR.,
By C. G. ROSENBERG.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents more. Tickets at No. 114 Broadway, the principal hotels, and at Steinway Hall.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF A STOCK OF MERCHANDISE.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB MEYER, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the bankrupt above-named, hereby gives notice of sale, at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of February, 1872, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the auction sales-rooms of WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 132 Church-street, in the City of New-York, of the following described property of the estate of the bankrupt, that is to say: An assorted stock of fancy goods, hosiery and gentlemen's furnishing goods. A schedule setting forth a description and quantity of the property according to the best information of the assignee, with all other information in the possession of the undersigned in relation to the same, may be seen at the office of the counsel for the assignee, MICHAEL JACOBS, Esq., No. 7 Warren-street, New-York City.—Dated Feb. 3, 1872. DAVID KORN, Assignee of the Bankrupt.
MICHAEL JACOBS, Counsel for Assignee, No. 7 Warren-street, New-York City.

SALE OF THE REVENUE CUTTER "RESOLUTE."

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, }
Jan. 26, 1872. }

On the 10th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon, the revenue schooner *Resolute*, of 120 tons, old measurement, will be sold at public auction as she now lies at Simpson's wharf, (dry dock,) below Queen-street, Philadelphia.

This vessel is well found in standing and running rigging, sails, anchors, and chains; has three boats and boats' cranes; was built, in 1867, of live oak, white oak, locust, and chestnut, by John W. Lynn; is coppered and copper-fastened, and was salted on the stocks; is well-finished and a fast-sailer. Sale to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. She can be examined any day previous to sale. For further information apply at this office.
JOHN W. FORNEY, Collector of Customs,
Philadelphia, Penn.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Feb. 5, at 11½ o'clock, within their store:

2,100 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
800 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
150 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
40 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

Balance cargo *Assyria*, and ready for examination on Pier No. 20 North River.

1,200 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons—balance cargo *Miranda*, and ready for examination on Pier No. 21 North River. Also,

3,800 half-cases fresh St. Michael's Oranges. Cargo schooner *Glance*, and ready for examination on Pier No. 10 East River.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, }
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NO. 237 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872. }

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 9, 1872, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Corporation Yard, foot of Gansevoort-st., North River, a quantity of flagging, iron, second-hand carts and wagons; and upon the conclusion of the sale, similar articles will be sold at the Corporation Yard, foot of Rivington-st. East River. By order of
GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of January, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES HANDY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of February, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NEWMANN ARONSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Room No. 3, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of separate estate, JAMES D. SPARKMAN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—This is to give notice, that the second general meeting of the separate creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., before John Fitch, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 27, 1872.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, &c.,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership, heretofore existing under the firm name of COLONEL & HORN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
C. COLONEL.
Dated Feb. 1, 1872. CH. HORN.

The undersigned, thanking the customers of the late firm for their patronage, begs leave to inform them that he will continue the business of manufacturing the Patent Fall-leaf Extension Tables, as heretofore, at No. 397 8th-st., and will endeavor to supply them to their satisfaction.
C. COLONEL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1872. No. 184 WILLIAM-ST.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of LAWRENCE & COHEN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JOHN M. LAWRENCE.
SOLOMON L. COHEN.

Referring to the above, the undersigned beg respectfully to inform the trade that their manufactures will be supplied at the above address by "The New-York Consolidated Card Company."
LAWRENCE & COHEN,
SAMUEL HART & CO.,
JOHN J. LEVY.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the partnership lately existing between DAVID PRINCE, of Carbon County, Pennsylvania, and ALBERT R. BASS and M. M. BASS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., under the firm of Prince & Bass, was dissolved on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1871, by mutual consent.
DAVID PRINCE,
ALBERT R. BASS,
M. M. BASS.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE.
TWENTY-THIRD WEEK.

TWENTY-SEVENTH MATINEE OF DIVORCE, SATURDAY AT 1½.

On Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, the Fifth-avenue Theatre Company will give a Matinée of DIVORCE in Philadelphia, at the Walnut-street Theatre, and will return immediately to New-York and give the regular performance of DIVORCE ON THE SAME EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

186th to 194th time of
G. L. FOX'S FAMOUS PANTOMIME.

The Matchless Martens.	FOX FOX FOX FOX	The Cats.
HUMPTY	FOX FOX FOX	DUMPTY.
The Kiralfys.	FOX FOX FOX	The Great Wilsons.

Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st.

THIRD WEEK OF THE EUROPEAN CIRCUS. THRONGS OF DELIGHTED PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE. EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVERY EVENING AT 8. MONDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, FEB. 5. THE LEAP OF THE TWO BRIDGES, by JOHN HENRY COOKE, the wonderful act by which he thronged the Grand Cirque Napoleon, Paris, for over 100 nights! Also, first time in America, HARRY WELBY COOKE, in his startling Juggling Backward Act on Horseback will be added to the programme.

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY!

THEATRE FRANCAIS—COMEDY.

At Robinson's Hall, lately Allemania Hall,
No. 18 East 16th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 8,
First appearance of Mlle. ANNA CAVE,
The celebrated French Comedienne, in
FAIS CE QUE DOIS,
The new patriotic epic poem, by F. COPPEE.
L'ARTICLE 214, Comedy by ED. ABOUT,
and the amusing Vaudeville, LISEZ BALZAC.
Tickets at Schirmer's and at Rullman's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.

28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
LAST WEEK OF MONALDI.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
MONDAY, Feb. 12, NEW SOCIETY PLAY
ENTITLED MARRIAGE.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.

Farewell benefit of AIMEE. THURSDAY, Feb. 1, LA PERICHOLE. SATURDAY, at 2, benefit of NOE—BARBE BLEUE.

SATURDAY NIGHT, LES BRIGANDS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER......Manager
GRAND MEDLEY ENTERTAINMENT.
75 STAR ARTISTS APPEAR NIGHTLY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

DAN BRYANT'S, **23D-ST.**

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

LECTURES.

NOVELTY COURSE OF LECTURES.

SCUDDER, TALMAGE, HEPWORTH

HENRY MARTYN SCUDDER will deliver the first Lecture of the course at Association Hall, 4th-av. and 23d-st. Subject—*Wife, Children, Home*, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock. Doors open 7.

DR. LORD'S MATINEE LECTURES.

ASSOCIATION HALL, at 11½ A. M., MONDAY, Feb. 5, *St. Augustine*.

Tickets for remaining 17 Lectures, $10; reserved seats, $3; single admission, $1.

LECTURE.—REV. DR. J. H. VINCENT. Subject—*The Model Husband*. In the West 25th-st. Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, at the door.

HON. I. S. DIEHL, LATE CONSUL AT Java, will lecture on *Oriental and Bible Lands*, in Cornell Memorial M. E. Church, 76th-st., near 2d-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE PRODUCE EXchange Committee on the Coopers' or Trades-union Strike will be held at the Astor House, on MONDAY, Feb. 12, at 2 P. M.

All associations of employers in any of the various trades now affected, or thereby in danger of being affected by these strikes and the odious rules of the Trades-union, are invited and requested to send a delegate to this meeting.
W. P. BENSEL,
of Produce Exchange Committee.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for officers and committees of this Institute for the ensuing year, will be held on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, at its rooms, in the Cooper Building. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock and closed at 8 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Trustees,
WM. B. OGDEN, President.
E. N. DICKERSON, Recording Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

For particulars send for circular.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S PRIVATE Dancing Academy, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway. All dances taught perfectly in one quarter. Six dances in six private lessons.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against JOHN M. STEINMETZ and Caroline his wife; Edwin A. Bradley, Joseph Leibman, Arnet Seaman, John H. Seaman, John Gaines, Henry Uthoff, Max Morganthaler, Mathias Duerr, Christopher Murray, George C. Currier, George Graf, Gouverneur Paulding, James N. Paulding, Gouverneur Kemble, Jr., Peter Kemble, Harrison H. Ferguson, Katharina Werns, executrix of Jacob Werns, deceased; John J. McCrum, and William Egan, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant, Henry Uthoff: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 48 Pine-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 28th December, 1871.
CEPHAS BRAINERD,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 48 Pine-st.

The summons and complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1872.
CEPHAS BRAINERD,
ja29-law6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY against MANUEL BERDEE and Eliza, his wife; Hector Courtois, August Hueg, August Engelhard, Theresa Koch and Louis Koch, her husband; Louise Altenbrand and Joseph Altenbrand, her husband; Mary E. McCluskey and John Wahrenberger and Christiana Wahrenberger, his wife; and John G. Stenerlein, Anton Geiser and the Middlefield Fire and Building Stone Company.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of November, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 69 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, November, 1871.
FOSTER & THOMSON,
ja28-law6wM Plaintiff's Attorneys.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE High Court of Chancery made in a cause, HUNTER against HAWKSWORTH, 1871, H., No. 247, the creditors of JOHN WILSON HAWKSWORTH, late of Sheffield, in the County of York, merchant, who died in or about the 2d day of October, 1869, are on or before the 16th day of March, 1872, to send by post, prepaid, to Mr. Greaves Walker, of No. 11 Beaufort Buildings, Strand, in the County of Middlesex, the solicitor of Thomas Buxton Hawksworth, the executor of the estate and effects of the said John Wilson Hawksworth, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, at his Chambers, situate No. 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of April, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 14th day of January, 1872.
H. PRITCHARD, Chief Clerk.
SINGLETON & TATTERSHALL, No. 9 Great James-st., W. C., Agents for Herbert Bramley, Sheffield, England, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—WILLIAM SLOANE, John Sloane, Douglas Sloane, William D. Sloane, John Mitchell and Walter W. Law, plaintiffs, against H. I. KIMBALL, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 71 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 4th day of January, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 6, 1872.
OWEN, NASH & GRAY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 3d day of February, 1872.
OWEN, NASH & GRAY,
f5-law6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

NINTH WEEK AND
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
JOHN GARTH,
which must be withdrawn, notwithstanding
ITS GREAT SUCCESS,
to allow of the production of
NOVELTIES.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S celebrated drama,
THE VETERAN,
after long and elaborate preparation, is almost in readiness for production, but is at present postponed in consequence of the
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF JOHN GARTH.

The manager begs to announce that he has purchased the right to produce Mr. H. J. BYRON'S greatly successful new comedy,

PARTNERS FOR LIFE.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH

SEVENTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as BRUTUS.
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as CASSIUS.

Mr F. C. BANGS......as......MARC ANTONY
Mr D. W. WALLER......as......JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN......as......PORTIA

JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CURTAIN RISES AT 7¾ PRECISELY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE
BLACK CROOK.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
EVERY SCENE APPLAUDED TO THE VERY ECHO.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. **WOOD'S.**

Extra attractions. Watts Phillips' beautiful

TODAY, at 2 P. M. } comedy, entitled HIS LAST VICTIM, and the new burlesque of DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT.

PAULINE MARKHAM, BELLE HOWITT and company in both pieces.

THIS EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK. } LAST week of the Protean Artist, JOHNNY THOMPSON, in J. J. McCloskey's masterpiece, entitled ON HAND.

New scenery, costumes and appointments.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......DIRECTOR
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8.
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MME. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (late Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Winter term commences Feb. 3.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 13, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

MISS EDMOND'S KINDERGARTEN School; also English and French Boarding and Day School for misses and children. No. 105 East 28th-st. Winter term commences Feb. 6.

WAINWRIGHT HALL, FOR BOYS. NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—Spring term will commence Feb. 15. Address Rev. A. TEN BROECK, D. D. Rector.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av., next to Clarendon Hotel. For particulars and prospectus apply to H. SCHRŒDER, Director.

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BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The spring session opens Feb. 19.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, No. 30 East 28th-st. Winter session commences Feb. 1.

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FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

New Customs Regulations in the United States of Columbia—Increased Rates of Duty.

Recent changes in the Customs regulations of Columbia are of such important and complicated a nature as to call for strict attention on the part of merchants doing business with those States. The changes have been made, but what end they subserve, unless to impose upon shippers who may be ignorant thereof, is difficult to divine. Although the new regulations came into force very recently, several thousand dollars have already been lost by New-York merchants under the rules adopted. In accordance with these rules, if a merchant ships to Columbia one case containing $5 worth of goods subject to a duty (under the old laws) of, say twenty-five per cent., and $500 worth of goods subject to duty of, say five per cent., he must pay the highest duty on the whole, while at the same time a system of fines has been imposed for almost every conceivable breach of the regulations. The following are the new regulations:

If a package contains merchandise subject to different duties, the whole package must pay the highest rate corresponding with the merchandise contained. If the weight, as ascertained at the Custom-house, exceeds that expressed in the invoice, duties must be paid by the former, and if the excess is five per cent. or more, a fine of ten per cent. is imposed. Duties are paid by the weight of the invoice if it is more than that ascertained at the Customs-house. If the consular invoice does not express the gross weight and the contents of each package the duties are liquidated at 45 cents per kilogramme, and ten per cent. fine. If the Consular invoice is wanting in any of the necessary data, as will be fully specified in this circular, the goods will be charged with ten per cent. over and above their duties. The contents of each package must be expressed in the Consular invoice as follows: Name, quantity and texture of each manufactured article; consequently it is not sufficient to say cotton, wine, paper, &c., because printed cottons pay duty 45 cents per kilogramme, and white cotton, like Bogotanas, Bramantes, &c., pay only 20 cents. Red wines, not in cases, pay only 5 cents per kilogramme, while other kinds pay 20 cents. Unsized printing paper is free of duty, while other kinds pay 5 cents per kilogramme. If the consignee does not receive a Consular invoice, but one has been received at the Custom-house, then the goods described therein will pay 5 per cent. over the regular duty; but if neither Custom-house nor consignee has received the invoice, then the goods will pay 45 cents per kilogramme and a fine of 10 per cent.

In making shipments to this country it is necessary to observe the following rules:

Merchandise paying different rates of duty must not be packed together.

Triplicate invoices must be made containing the following necessary data:

First—The name of the vessel. Second—The name of the port of shipment. Third—The name of the port of destination. Fourth—The name of the shipper. Fifth—The name of the consignee. Sixth—The mark and number of each package. Seventh—Description of same, if bales, boxes, or barrels. Eighth—A perfect enumeration of the contents of each package. Ninth—The exact gross weight in French kilogrammes of each package. Tenth—The total amount of invoice.

The invoices containing the above data must be certified in triplicate by the Colombian Consul at the place of shipment. One of these copies must be sent by the shipper to the consignee of the goods, in the same vessel in which the goods are embarked.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year—The America's Cup—Another Letter from Mr. Ashbury.

The first general meeting of the New-York Yacht Club for the year 1872 was held at the club rooms on the 1st inst., Vice-Commodore **WILLIAM P. DOUGLAS** in the Chair. There was a large attendance.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commodore, **JAMES G. BENNET, JR.**; Vice-Commodore, **WILLIAM P. DOUGLAS**; Rear-Commodore, **FRANKLIN OSGOOD**; Secretary, **CHARLES A. MINTON**; Treasurer, **SHEPPARD HOMANS**; Measurer, **A. W. CRAVEN**.

The meeting next proceeded to the appointment of a Regatta Committee, when the following gentlemen were named: G. L. Haight, William B. Bend and Henry Steers. The House Committee was elected, as follows: Philip Schuyler, Frederick White, W. H. Major, J. H. Draper and Fletcher Westray.

Mr. **DICKERSON** moved that the regatta take place on the second Thursday in June, which was carried.

Mr. **PHILIP SCHUYLER**, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, presented the report of the June regatta, which was adopted, and Mr. **SCHUYLER**, of the Committee on "Arrangements for Contest with *Livonia* for the *America's* Cup," also read a report, which was accepted, and 500 copies, including the correspondence with Mr. **ASHBURY**, ordered to be printed, a copy to be sent to each English yacht club. The Committee was thereupon discharged.

The Secretary read the following letter from Mr. **ASHBURY**, which was laid on the table:

NO. 9 SUSSEX-PLACE,
HYDE PARK GARDENS, Jan. 10, 1872.

To the Commodore and Committee of the New-York Yacht Club:

GENTLEMEN: Before an English or other yacht can compete for the *America's* Cup of 1851 six months notice has to be given; hence my object in raising a question for immediate settlement one way or the other, in order to give time for the necessary six months' notice to be given after the receipt of your answer. I have no knowledge that any one contemplates going to New-York this year to sail for the cup in question, but I think it very essential to have the time allowances rearranged. In 1870 the *Cambria* (including the Atlantic race) won eight races in American waters under the rules of the New-York Yacht Club, notwithstanding the measurement and time were by no means in favor of the *Cambria* as against what they would be under Royal Thames Yacht-club rules. Prior to the departure in 1871 of the *Livonia* for New-York, a very general opinion prevailed in America that she could beat the *Cambria* on any point of sailing, and as a sequence a great expectation that she would beat any yacht of the New-York Club with a fair measurement and time allowance; and it is much to be regretted that after the *Cambria's* visit the time allowance was so altered as to practically give the *Livonia* and English yachts no possible chance, and on the face of it bears the appearance that such alterations were made in anticipation of the *Livonia's* visit, the fact of such a large and powerful schooner as the *Sappho* only allowing the *Livonia* fifty-five seconds certainly causes that impression to be very general. To go into the desirability of altering your measurement would doubtless cause a controversy and thereby delay; I would therefore suggest that the members of the Sailing Committee confine themselves to the simple question, whether any alterations should be made in the time allowances, both as regards keel vessels and centre-boards, and to what extent. I am in hopes that the Committee can consistently act on this suggestion, and thereby remove for the future one of their "arrangements," which necessitated my sailing under a formal protest for "unfairness and unsportsman-like proceedings." If I should ever decide to revisit New-York in connection with the '51 Cup, I shall not take an equitable, sportsman-like interpretation of your deed of trust, as I did last year, and then find an act of courtesy and generosity met by a series of unfair proceedings, but I shall take a purely legal construction of the document referred to. I shall ask no modifications or favors, and shall give none. I should sail under the most eminent legal advice in this country as to the rights of several clubs under the deed of trust. If my views thereon are confirmed I should challenge accordingly, but on the next occasion I should decline to take the opinion of the New-York Yacht Club as final in any judgment they gave against me. In that event the law Courts of New-York would be required to express an official judgment on the advice of eminent Queen's counsel, without whose favorable opinions as to my rights I should not have sailed. Requesting the favor of an early reply, I remain, yours truly,

JAMES ASHBURY.

Mr. **WILLIAM H. MAJOR** presented a resolution ordering that a die be struck for a medal to be presented to the yacht that shall be instrumental in retaining the America's cup in the possession of the Club. It was also resolved that the cups which were deposited with the Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club by Mr. **ASHBURY** to be sailed for be returned to the donor, as they could not be competed for with self-respect after the charge of unfair dealing which had been made by Mr. **ASHBURY** against the Club.

The Indictments by the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, as was published in yesterday's TIMES, after an examination of Alderman **COMAN**, entered the Court-room at noon on Saturday, and after handing in twenty-three indictments, asked for a further extension, and Judge **BEDFORD** granted them until the 17th.

Most of the indictments presented were for ordinary crimes, but a number were for Municipal frauds. The persons reported, upon good authority, to be indicted are Peter B. Sweeny, Ingersoll, Garvey, Woodward, James M. Sweeny, Henry M. Smith, Hugh Smith, Tom Fields, Wm. H. Cooke, Harry W. Genet, A. G. Miller and Wm. M. Tweed, reindicted. The cases of **HALL**, **CONNOLLY** and **C. D. BOLLAR** will receive further investigation this week, and indictments will probably be found against several, if not all of them.

Bench-warrants for the arrest of some of the persons indicted will be handed to Sheriff **BRENNAN** today by District-Attorney **GARVIN**, and the Sheriff's officers will probably have considerable work to do for some time to come. The majority of the persons indicted have left the City or are in hiding.

Mr. Davidson's Safes—How They Were Charged for Twice Over.

Quite a number of the persons who received safes from **JOHN MCB. DAVIDSON**, have been seen by our reporters, and communications received from others. An affidavit from Mr. **JOHN FOX**, in which he denies having at any time ordered or purchased a safe worth $1,850 from **DAVIDSON**, was published yesterday. Mr. **FOX** says that the only transaction he ever had with **DAVIDSON** was the purchase of a safe, delivered to Sister **IRENE** as a personal contribution to the Foundling Asylum, for the sum of $450, in 1870. The safe delivered to Judge **LOEW** was sent to him by Judge **KOCH**, and paid for by the latter, who has the receipt for it in his possession. Mr. **GEORGE B. MCLEAN**, presuming that the name **G. B. MCLEAN** mentioned in the TIMES list is intended for him, writes that he has received a safe from Mr. **DAVIDSON**, valued at $125, and that, if it is not paid for, it is **DAVIDSON**'s fault, and not his. Interviews could not be obtained with many of the Ring politicians who received safes.

Surrogate **HUTCHINGS**, **JUDSON JARVIS** and Sheriff **BRENNAN**, who say that they made regular purchases, and Mr. **NATHANIEL JARVIS**, who says that he never received a safe from **DAVIDSON**, have had their denials published. It is also stated that **F. W. STERRY**, Colonel of the Sixth Regiment National Guard, has paid for the safe delivered to him, and that it is now in the Sixth Regiment Armory. **EDWARD MARRINER**'s clerk showed a reporter his employer's receipt for his safe, and it was clearly established that the **F. PORTER** in the TIMES list was a female, and the keeper of a house of ill-fame in Twenty-second-street. This last-named personage received her safe in a mysterious manner, being much surprised when it was sent to her house. The name of the person who sent it is unknown. About three weeks ago she received a bill for the safe charged at $150, and shortly afterward another bill of $5,000. She has paid no attention to either of them.

THE INCREASE OF CRIME.

Sermon by Rev. W. C. Steel—The Prevalence of Murder—The Suicide Mania—The "Ring" Judges—Political Intrigues.

Rev. W. C. **STEEL**, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, Harlem, preched last evening on the prevalence of crime in this City, taking for his text Exodus, xx., 13, "Thou shalt not kill." The subject was introduced by a reference to the two great forces—the Pulpit and the Press—in their relation to great social and moral abuses. He said: The leading newspapers are usually right in their moral positions, though their partisan character sometimes lead them to shield the wrong-doer and apologize for crime. The TIMES was particularly referred to as having persistently, and in the face of great opposition, labored to expose the enormous thefts and frauds perpetrated by our City officials. The work of political and moral reform can only be thoroughly accomplished when Press and pulpit both ring out the alarm, and the speaker declared that the great increase of crime in this City demanded their earnest co-operative action. He alluded to the frequency of crime of all kinds, attributing much of it to intemperance, saying: With seven thousand rum-shops to fire and madden the brains of the vicious and brutal, it is no wonder that peaceable citizens can scarcely walk the streets at night without endangering their lives. A drunkard, crazed with rum, shoots down his own son in the crowded thoroughfare, and none take it to heart; and until drunkenness itself is made a crime, we cannot hope to stay the hands of inebriated assassins. But the greatest lesson of all taught us by the frequency of murder is the necessity of the reformation of our Courts and Judiciary. Men without principle, said the speaker, are today holding the highest judicial offices in our City. Men who connive at the escape of red-handed murderers; mere party hacks lifted, into power only to be the pliant and subservient servitors of corrupt demagogues. Gigantic frauds are exposed and proved, and nobody is punished. Millions are stolen from the City Treasury, and not a cent is refunded yet. King **JAMES** said, "Let me make the Judges, and I care not who makes the laws;" and if Albany speaks out, and no laws are enacted, what avails it, so long as the ermine clothes him who is false to laws and justice. **SAUNDERS** and **JEFFRIES**, the pliant tools of the autocrat **JAMES** and the dissolute **CHARLES**; find their compeer in the great Metropolis of America in the nineteenth century. We are learning that an elective judiciary is a curse to community. Where the ballot-box is corrupted we dare not trust the interests of justice at the polls. A ring-leader of criminals, to whom perjury is a pastime, becomes too valuable to be dispensed with by corrupt politicians; he can successfully lead a hundred repeaters to the polls. He then is worth more then ninety-nine honest voters; if he break the laws he is worth too much to the party to be punished. With an average of two murders a week during the past year, and not one of the perpetrators adequately punished for the crime, it is high time that the apathetic public be aroused. We are glad the Legislature has appointed a committee to investigate the conduct of these faithless custodians of the law, and also that a great indignation meeting is soon to be held in reprobation of their faithlessness. We talk about the sin of **FISK**, and forget that venal judges and lawyers with pliable india-rubber consciences, made his gigantic frauds possible. The restraint of the vicious and the protection of the innocent is the object of law, but alas, in our City the vicious are protected and the innocent fleeced and robbed; but how can it be otherwise when it is said that "our Judges walk on gold to get to the judgment seat, and sit on it when they are there." Let the people speak as one man, and unbench these unworthy descendants of **HALE & MANSFIELD**. The technicalities of subterfuges of counsel are all brought to bear in shielding criminals from punishment—jurors are badgered and sifted until the chaff is secured for evil purposes.

The threadbare plea of insanity for almost every murderer, and the fact that astuteness, craft and cunning are the chief qualifications of a great criminal lawyer, these all call for reform; murderers often escape by a mere quibble. Even **STOKES** said to a TIMES reporter, taking a wallet from his pocket, "Do you see that wallet? As certainly as you see that wallet no jury in this City will ever convict me." Away with such jurors, such lawyers and such Judges. The lawyer who screens a murderer by a mere technicality of the law is as guilty as the murderer, and encourages crime.

The preacher concluded by an earnest appeal to his hearers on individual reform.

THE ICE BLOCKADE.

An Ice Bridge on the East River—Walking Across Yesterday—Narrow Escape from Drowning.

The heavy winds on Saturday night and Sunday morning had the effect of bringing down loose and broken ice from the Sound and from the upper Hudson, and all day yesterday the various ferry-boats had the greatest difficulty in crossing either river. The inconvenience, however, was more generally felt on the East River, and large numbers of passengers were delayed several hours, and some little profanity was heard, even among pious-looking people who were on their way to church.

Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, the passengers on board the Fulton ferry-boat *Winona*, on the Brooklyn side, witnessed a scene which can only be repeated at brief intervals. An enormous floe or solid field of ice was observed coming up from the harbor, driving all before it until it reached the bend in the river near the ferry, where it became jammed, and no sooner was this seen by the boys on the Brooklyn shore than about five of them started across. Their hazardous experiment was anxiously watched by every one who saw their movements. They soon reached the New-York side, where they were joined by numerous other boys. These were followed by other boys, then men and women, until a continuous stream of pedestrians were on the ice, some running, others walking with apparent indifference. There were at one time several hundred persons crossing. This example was not lost upon the passengers of the *Winona*, some of whom got on the ice from the ferry-boat, while numbers went round to the north side of the abutment of the new bridge, which was the starting-point from Brooklyn.

But the temporary bridge was soon to be destroyed. The *Arizona* ferry-boat, from Williamsburg, came down the river, and drove into the floe. Then a scene ensued which those who witnessed will never forget. The ice separated as if by magic, and parties of eight, ten and more were left on the brink of eternity, on pieces of ice scarcely large enough for them to turn round on. There were men, women and boys huddled together. The *Arizona* secured a number of boys from two pieces of the ice, and the *Manhasset* also put forth every exertion, and rescued the remainder, (from fifteen to twenty,) among whom was one woman, by means of ladders, ropes, &c.

Damage in the East River by Floating Ice.

At 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, the canal boat *James Martin*, owned by **PATRICK NOLAN**, and loaded with over sixty tons of coal, while lying at pier No. 37 East River, had her stern crushed in, and sank at the pier, owing to the ship *Star of China* being driven against her by the floating ice. The tug-boat *Kenney*, lying at pier No. 36 East River, had her smoke stack carried away, and the propeller *City of Norwalk*, lying at pier No. 37, had her stern badly damaged and her flagstaff carried away by being crushed against the pier by the ice.

Ice in the North River.

The floating ice in the North River yesterday nearly suspended navigation between New-York and New-Jersey. The ferry-boats on the Courtlandt-street and Chambers-street lines were two and three hours in crossing the river. A Hoboken boat in crossing from the foot of Barclay-street, drifted down to Ellis Island, and afterward made its way back to the slip with great difficulty after two hours work. Some of the Staten Island ferry-boats were compelled to land their passengers on the Jersey shore. Never before within several years past has the obstructions in the river been so great. [Our messenger was four hours crossing the North River, the steamer being unable to cope with the ice.]

CITY RAILROAD TAXES.

The Tax Commissioners and the Tammany Frauds—An Examination into the Facts of the Case.

On Thursday last the TIMES published an article showing the fraud, jobbery and corruption practiced by the Tax Commissioners in general, and specified instances where favoritism was shown in the assessment of the street railroad Companies of this City. On the following day a lengthy defense, signed by **E. F. BABCOCK**, on the part of the Tax Commissioners, was published in some of the morning journals, the writer omitting to send a copy to the TIMES. In the defense the Tax Commissioners did not attempt to dispute the correctness of the figures given in the TIMES, but endeavored to rebut the conclusions drawn from those figures.

The statistics given in the TIMES were some of the results of the investigations of the New-York Council of Political Reform. The charges made in the TIMES and the attempted defense by the Tax Commissioners have been the subject of much discussion in various circles in this City. The principal point in the TIMES' article, showing unequal valuation for the purpose of taxation, to answer political purposes, was a subject that affected every honest citizen, and in consequence, from among artisans, shopkeepers and others who are not politicians, have come expressions of approval of the course taken in giving the facts and figures to the public, and also indignation at the trivial character of the defense set up by the Tax Commissioners. The one broad and glaring inference that must be drawn from the Tax Commissioners' defense is, that certain street railroads, hitherto supposed to be in an enviably flourishing state, are in a lamentably insolvent condition. This is very sad, as it not only disturbs the confidence of a confiding public, but it must also have the effect of causing a small panic on the Stock Exchange, where the stock of one of the railroads has been innocently quoted at the high figure of 195. For all this the Tax Commissioners and their defense must be held responsible. In order to show the glaring and shameful inconsistency of this defense, it is necessary to go somewhat into detail on the subject of our City railroads.

Our street railroads have obtained from the City directly, or through legislative act, property belonging to the public, by obtaining the right of occupying the streets and thoroughfares necessary for their route, thus depriving the citizens owning real estate of the full use and conveniences of the said streets and thoroughfares. It will very naturally be asked what have the railroad companies given in return for these privileges. Have they given rapid transit to the people? Have they given clean and comfortable cars, in which men and women, after their day's toil, may return to their homes? These are questions which have often been asked, and which the public have always had to answer for themselves in the negative. The corporators and friends of these railroad companies, after receiving the use of valuable public property gratis, might be supposed to take upon themselves the contributing of the stock of the companies. Instead of doing this, and paying it into their treasuries to purchase the tracks, depots and rolling-stock, they have divided the stock among themselves and paid little or nothing into the treasuries of the corporations. They have done this upon the theory that the franchise and corporate rights which they have extorted from the public, often by bribery and deception, and without paying one cent of value therefor, was really worth enough to make the whole capital stock *par*, without one cent being contributed to the treasury by the stockholders. They accordingly issued bonds and sold them at a discount to raise the money necessary to build and stock the road, buy lands for depots, and erect the same. In some instances the original corporators and friends have not been satisfied with thus gobbling up for nothing the whole capital stock, but have taken in addition thereto some part of the bonds through inside "Ring" contracts with the contractors to turn over to the managing corporators a part of the bonds apparently paid to the contractors for constructing and stocking the roads and erecting the depots.

These honest gentlemen having thus, for nothing, got possession of a large estate within the City limits, it might be supposed that they would, at least, be willing to pay their fair and equal proportion of the public taxes; that is, pay upon the actual market value of their corporate property, over and above all their debts and liabilities, the same rate of taxation that private citizens along the streets through which their tracks run have to pay upon the market value of their stores, houses, and lots often greatly depreciated in value by the surrender to these companies of a large portion of the streets. The justice of requiring these corporations to do this is to plain for argument. Now, do these corporations do this? If they do, it is well; if they do not there is a flagrant wrong, for which the Commissioners of Taxes are responsible. If all the property, real and personal, of these corporations were sold and converted into money, and paid to a receiver for the purpose of closing up the corporation, the receiver would first pay out of this money all the debts and liabilities of the corporations to third parties. After these were all paid, what would be then left would represent the value of the stock, and would be distributable *pro rata* among the stockholders. Every dealer in these stocks understands this, and knows that the value of the stock of any particular street railroad is simply what would remain of estate after the payment out of that estate of all its debts and liabilities. The market price of each one of these City railroads is simply the judgment of shrewd dealers in the market of what the estate of the corporation is worth over and above all its debts and liabilities. Any honest or competent body of men holding the important office of Tax Commissioners could not fail to see this.

The Third-avenue Railroad is the most important of these corporations, and its sworn statement published in the Tax Commissioner's "defense" will serve as an illustration of these facts. The capital stock of this Company is $2,170,000, or 11,700 shares of the nominal value of $100 each. Now, the property of the road represented by these 11,700 shares would be just the same if there were only 117 shares instead of 11,700, but the actual value of the shares and the value on which they should be taxed would vary with the number of shares, the fewer the shares the greater the value of each. With 11,700 shares, each is worth instead of $100 the sum of $195, and the actual value of the whole capital stock instead of being $1,170,000 is $2,281,500; that is, if the whole estate of the corporation was sold, and out of its proceeds all its debts and liabilities to third parties paid, there would be left for the stockholders the munificent sum of $2,281,500, and this, too, for a property obtained originally from the public by management and corrupt legislation for little or nothing. There certainly can be nothing plainer than that they ought to pay on this the net value of their estate, over and above all its debts and liabilities, the same rate of taxation that private citizens have to pay upon their houses and lots. The dullest and most addled-headed Tax Commissioner, even **NATHANIEL SANDS** himself, ought to be able to see this.

Now, the real estate of these corporations, though it is part of their corporate property, is valued at and taxed specially as real estate. Hence it is fair to presume that the Tax Commissioners have put upon that its fair proportion of value. To determine, then, what part of this net corporate property of $2,281,500 should be taxed as personal estate, (assuming, for the present, at least, that the real estate has been fairly valued,) the valuation of the real estate must be subtracted, as follows:

Whole net property over and above all debts and liabilities	$2,281,500
Real estate	543,100
	$1,738,400

So that $1,738,400 is left as the net amount of property of this corporation over and above all its debts and liabilities, all of which escapes taxation through the stupidity or corruption of our present Tax Commissioners. The Board of Tax Commissioners endeavor to shield themselves behind a specious and deceptive affidavit from **ROBERT SQUIRES**, an officer of the Third-avenue Railroad. **ROBERT SQUIRES** knew when he made that affidavit that it did not pretend even to give a clue to the actual value of the property, real and personal, of his Company. It does not even attempt to do it, and the Tax Commissioners, if they are honest and at all competent for their positions, could not help discovering this on reading the affidavit. The Tax Commissioners received hundreds of similar affidavits from stock companies wherein the capital stock, instead of being worth 195 per cent., is not worth over five or ten per cent. of its nominal amount, and in every instance it is cut down by the affidavit of the officer to its actual market value. So that often a corporation with the capital stock of $1,000,000 has that stock valued for purposes of taxation at only $100,000, or even $10,000, because that is all that it is actually worth in the market, and any honest or competent tax commissioner would apply the same rule to corporation whose stock is above par, and require it to be valued accordingly, to wit, at its market value for purposes of taxation. It is quite clear that the whole property of the Third-avenue Railroad was, for the purposes of taxation, valued by the Tax Commissioners, last year, at only twenty-two per cent. of its actual cash value in the market, while the property of private citizens along the track of the corporation was valued, for the purposes of taxation, at from fifty to one hundred per cent. of its actual market value. This is a great injustice to the citizens, and an outrageous favoritism to the wealthiest railroad corporation of the City, a corporation that last year had, as is currently reported, **WM. M. TWEED** as one of its principal stockholders. The fact that **TWEED**, since his late difficulties, has sold out his $800,000 worth of stock, may prevent the Tax Commissioners from treating the Third-avenue Railroad with such leniency this year; but whether they change their tactics or not, it is apparent to the meanest comprehension that the TIMES statement did the Tax Commissioners no injustice.

THE AURORA.

Brilliant Display Last Night—Remarkable Bands of Color in the Sky.

There was a most remarkable display of aurora, or northern lights, last night, attracting universal attention from those who happened to be abroad. The north-western quarter of the heavens was, about 7 o'clock, overspread with a delicate emerald light, disposed in one great band of color, with the edges gradually softened down until merged in the surrounding atmosphere. The most striking portion of the display was, however, found in the south-eastern quarter, which was magnificently illumed by heavy masses of red and crimson color, enlivened at short intervals by brief glints of yellowish light. So intense was this illumination that many persons supposed that a great fire was raging back of Brooklyn. Indeed, the brilliancy of the display in that quarter had the appearance of a vivid reflection from a conflagration, only deeper, thus misleading the casual observer, though the frequent lifting of the light and the remarkable changes soon indicated its precise character. Viewed from the deck of an East River ferry-boat, the aurora afforded a rare spectacle, the dark masses of shipping and storehouses lending additional effect to the display.

The Aurora in Other Places.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 4.—A brilliant aurora, of a crimson hue, was visible this evening, leading to the impression that it proceeded from fire in Camden.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 4.—A magnificent auroral display was witnessed here this evening, the southern heavens being for several hours of a blood-red hue.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—There was an exceedingly brilliant display of aurora borealis here and "down East" this evening.

THE GOOD SEED.

Sermon by Bishop Littlejohn in Brooklyn Yesterday.

Rev. Dr. **LITTLEJOHN**, Bishop of Long Island, held a confirmation service and preached yesterday morning, in Grace Church, Williamsburg. His text was the parable of the sower. In the course of his opening remarks, he observed that in this parable, our Divine Saviour had illustrated, with beautiful simplicity and force, every condition in which the sower of the seed of life can find the human heart. One of its lessons is directed to the laborer in God's field. It teaches him not to be disheartened by the apparently meagre results of his labors, nor allow the fire of his zeal to be dampened because so much of the seed he sows seems lost. If on the hard-trodden wayside it falls without so much as leaving its impress, and on the stony ground withers in the very spring of promise; and if other some falling among thorns is choked therewith; yet there is to the sower the reward of seeing some of this seed sinking into good ground, and the increase thereof a hundredfold. We are not left to a doubtful interpretation of the figures of this parable. They are explained by its Divine author. The trodden ground of the wayside typifies that hard and seared heart which the harsh usage of the world has encrusted with a callous shell, impenetrable to the blessed seed which falls on it. Such a man has nothing in him in which that seed can take root. His thoughts are bounded by the narrow sphere of his material interests, his eyes are fixed with a downward look, and his heart knows nothing, nor cares for aught but those baser things on which his glance is immovably fixed. The devil has it in undisputed possession, and the seed of grace dropping there is plucked out even as it falls. From such an one the sower may turn away well nigh in despair. More promising, yet delusively promising, is that shallow-hearted man who, receiving the word in faith, falls away for want of strength to walk by it. The path leading to eternal life is the narrow and the rough way, and the faint-hearted sink and fall back from its difficulties, ere they have much more than encountered them. How often we see the young man entering into the world, fresh from the sanctifying influence of a Christian home, starting on his path with pure intentions, fixing in his mind a high standard of conduct; and then gradually falling away from the paths of rectitude and sinking under the temptations which assail him. Let us not delude ourselves with false ideas of what is required of us. To fight the good fight, to keep the faith, to earn the crown of immortality, we must exercise on ourselves stern self-control, energy of self-denial, and have a watchful care of the enemy which would destroy us. It is no roseleaf and easy rule of life that we can lead if we would keep the word of God. Into a weak nature that Ward may come and its coming give joy; but the joy is a transient emotion which ends with itself, and the seed which should have brought forth fruit withers in barrenness. In the thorns and the thistles which grew up with and choked the seed we recognize the cares and anxieties of daily life. In this case it is not vice which is referred to, but those innumerable anxieties which spring out of our daily circumstances, absorb to themselves every thought, and dictate every action. To increase what we already possess, to keep what we have earned, to meet the necessities of our social condition, these are the thistles which have power to strangle the good seed as it springs up in us. I would not be understood as preaching the necessity of an ascetic life; we may fulfill our duty to God, and still pursue our avocations. If a man be engaged in any trade, whether it be driving a plane at the bench, or piling timber on timber in some fair structure, or if it be in the busy centres of commerce, if he does his duty faithfully, he is doing right; but always, I would have that man remember, he is answerable in all things to his God. He should pursue his duty with that fundamental idea; his work should be done in the consciousness that he is responsible for its performance to God. If he do this, then the thistles and the thorns of worldly care will not attain in him the strength to choke the seed of eternal life. There is the last point in this parable, the good ground which brought forth an hundredfold. There needs nothing to complete the happiness of that man in whom the seed of the Word of God has yielded the full harvest of faith; his communion is with the Holy Spirit; and the peace which the world cannot give, and the knowledge which can only come from on high are his rewards. The preacher concluded with an earnest exhortation to his hearers to draw near and renew their vows of faith at the communion-table.

Failures in 1871.

The following is a list of the commercial failures occurring in 1871, and the amount of liabilities involved. The statement is prepared by the Mercantile Agency, and is believed to be correct. A comparison is also made with the year 1870:

States.	1870.		1871.	
	No. of Failures.	Am't of Liabilities.	No. of Failures.	Am't of Liabilities.
Alabama	31	$788,000	26	$525,000
Arkansas	4	22,000	15	95,000
California	60	2,423,000	89	4,279,000
Connecticut	68	1,820,000	77	3,915,000
Delaware	14	197,000	11	208,000
Dist. of Columbia	5	28,000	9	158,000
Florida	7	91,000	2	11,000
Georgia	88	1,403,000	42	964,000
Illinois	214	5,919,000	172	5,820,000
Indiana	86	960,000	60	860,000
Iowa	67	732,000	69	797,000
Kansas	45	504,000	58	790,000
Kentucky	75	1,194,000	80	1,163,000
Louisiana	30	1,886,000	45	2,437,000
Maine	105	1,374,000	81	1,429,000
Maryland	58	1,383,000	61	1,194,000
Massachusetts	267	7,598,000	210	8,241,000
Michigan	168	3,227,000	125	1,521,000
Minnesota	43	568,000	37	471,000
Mississippi	24	296,000	30	355,000
Missouri	115	2,281,000	99	1,995,000
Nebraska	8	152,000	11	231,000
New-Hampshire	40	261,000	21	129,000
New-Jersey	98	1,121,000	72	597,000
New-York	388	5,692,000	321	9,051,000
New-York City	430	20,873,000	324	26,740,000
North Carolina	31	738,000	35	389,000
Ohio	266	7,986,000	189	4,077,000
Pennsylvania	418	10,982,000	357	7,110,000
Rhode Island	23	958,000	21	302,000
South Carolina	21	315,000	30	801,000
Tennessee	31	821,000	42	369,000
Territories	5	130,000	4	152,000
Texas	28	1,007,000	38	673,000
Vermont	35	537,000	25	282,000
Virginia	76	1,178,000	76	1,722,000
Wisconsin	74	1,107,000	61	386,000
Total	3,551	$88,242,000	2,915	$85,252,000

Important Statement by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society.

The continued donations since our last report, together with the twenty days of mild weather in January, enable us to say that the resources of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society will meet the wants of the present Winter. By resources, we mean not only what we have actually received, but include various sums of which we have been advised, such as the New-York Chamber of Commerce fund, and the subscriptions of several cities delayed by negotiations of bonds and other causes, which sums we presume will be subject to our order when needed.

We have regarded it as a duty to make this announcement the earliest day that it could be made with reasonable assurance of its correctness. We can also say that there will be enough to make temporary provision for our charitable institutions whose resources were cut off by the fire. A careful examination of their affairs is now being made by a committee appointed for that purpose.

In our next report, to be published in February, mention will be made of all contributions, both of money and articles, so far as information can be had of the same. Everything received by this society will be acknowledged, and we ask all other societies of Chicago to send us an account of their receipts. But so much was given out by various agencies in the first days after the fire without record, we also request all societies and committees elsewhere to send us an account of their donations not mentioned in our next report, to the end that in a still further and final report proper acknowledgment may be made of the entire contributions to our people.

HENRY W. KING, President,
WIRT DEXTER, Chairman Executive Com.
CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1872.

THE POST OF HONOR.

Sermon by Rev. E. H. Chapin—Honor and Duty.

The Church of the Divine Paternity, corner of Forty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, was crowded early last evening. Long before the sermon began, the aisles were filled, and every available inch of space was occupied. The lecture was the fourth of the series of Phases of City Life, and announced as the "Post of Honor." The text was Proverbs xxi., 21.:

"He that followeth after righteousness and mercy, findeth life, righteousness and honor."

"In these rewards of following after righteousness and mercy," said the pastor, "are contained all the conditions of true manhood, and in their equivalent terms find all of the truest life, obedience to God and charity for man—the very essentials of man's inward, outward and upward life. These rewards are intrinsic, and may or may not produce money or influence. The post of honor is the post of duty. All men cherish a conceit of honor. No matter how base or lost, some tattered remnant of honor is still paraded. It is singular to find in the old waifs and conscripts of society some notion of honor that is held to with as much pride as a battered medal; is clung to as the last decent rag amid a tattered reputation. Duty is the post of honor. Men often say that he who simply does his duty deserves no meed of praise. Yet, if those who manage our public affairs would simply do their duty, the people would render them any amount of praise. The opportunity has not been too frequent. True honor rests upon moral grounds—that of righteousness and mercy. Yet how often is the mere possession of wealth made a passport to honorable distinction, and while there is no recognized aristocracy in this country, how often here, as well as elsewhere, a man lifts himself above the crowd on a pile of bullion as a mark for distinction and respect. Yet, while the mere possession of wealth does not deserve honor, often wealth represents virtues that deserve the highest honor. Let there be no foolish flings at men of wealth, for honor is due to men who, rising out of humble station, have hewn their way to success. So we must not respect wealth, but the qualities which have produced wealth, and where those qualities are noble they deserve praise. But where the wealth has been the result of base plans and wicked achievement, it deserves all that may be said against it. Money that has corrupted legislators and debased men, and has helped men in high office to acts of shameless audacity, needs no honorable mention. The greatest harm, perhaps, from these material evidences of success, falls upon the young, who see profligacy exalted and unrebuked, and are apt to follow the same methods to individual successes that point the national ruin. The mere possession of money or position deserves no honor. How often have women married merely for one or the other. What cause have they for complaint if they lack affection for their husbands or happiness in their lives? They have, perhaps, what they married for; they should be satisfied. Men are also honored for talents; but wealth and talents should be only honored when both are employed in their highest uses. Stars, epaulettes, and glittering orders of nobility don't make a man any more honorable. They often add significance to insignificance, yet they add nothing to the truly honorable. To-night, in this Wintry evening, in this great City, how many a noble heart carries on his breast only the scars. Maimed, lame, and blind gather about them in the cold—the only clothing the tattered loyal blue. We don't give them any more honor if we rained medals on them from now until the 4th of July. The nation would appear more honorable if these brave and loyal hearts and bodies were warmed and better cared for. To the young who aspire for honor and position I have but this to say: You need not expect any honor unless the elements of honor are within you."

The preacher then referred to the habit of orators who mean no harm, but who stimulate within the minds of the young the desire to become Presidents and Governors, as if that were the highest good; but young men must labor to be excellent for the sake of filling whatever station they may be called. It was the faithfully filling the post of duty that gave the post of honor. The opportunities for honorable distinction rest with the lowliest in the land, and the grounds of true honor are accessible to all men. Intellectually, men differ, but morally they stand together. The post of duty is the post of honor, and wherever that duty may be, in the workshop, in the counting-room, at the plough, the post of faithful performance to duty, no matter how humble is the post of honor. The determination to do right must be in the soul. The star not only on the breast but in the breast.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. W. **MCALLISTER** will deliver a lecture in the Allen-street M. E. Church, this evening. Subject: "Glimpses of Great Britain."

The French Benevolent Society has received a legacy of $4,500, bequeathed to the Society by M. **VION**, of this City, lately deceased.

An amateur dramatic entertainment in aid of the House of Mercy, will be given at the Hall of the Union League, on the evening of the 7th.

JOHN TRANOR, aged thirty-five, who, on Friday last, fell down-stairs at his residence, No. 128 West Nineteenth-street, died yesterday.

The second of the Novelty course of lectures will be given at Association Hall, by Rev. **HENRY MARTIN SCUDDER**, on the evening of the 6th.

The New-York Saengerrunde gave a musical entertainment at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening, which attracted a large attendance.

Mr. **FERDINAND C. LIGHTE**, the well-known piano manufacturer, died suddenly yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 333 West Thirty-fifth-street.

FREDERICK MEYERS, yesterday, fell on the sidewalk in Broome-street, near Orchard, and fractured his left leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

EDWARD MANNING, about sixty years of age, died suddenly yesterday, at the lodging-house of **CATHARINE MULLINS**, in the basement of No. 65 Cherry-street.

The French Musical Union gave a sacred concert at the Casino, in Houston-street, last evening, which attracted a large attendance of our French residents.

The Concordé et Sincérité, a French social organization, composed of leading French residents, gives a bal-masque at the Germania Assembly Rooms on Friday.

MARY SMITH, aged forty-five, of No. 46 East Tenth-street, yesterday, fell on the sidewalk in West Tenth-street and broke her leg. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The Société Culinaire Philanthropique, an association of French cooks, will give its sixth annual ball at Irving Hall, to-morrow, for the benefit of widows and orphans.

MARY SCHOONMAKER, of No. 9 Main-street, Brooklyn, while stepping off a Sixth-avenue car in West Broadway, slipped and fell, breaking the spring of her artificial leg, so that she was unable to proceed on her way home. She was cared for by the Police.

A fire occurred, yesterday afternoon, in the dwelling-house of **THOMAS H. HALL**, No. 34 West Thirty-third-street, caused by the defective flue of the adjoining house. Damage to building and furniture $2,000. Fully insured in the Columbia and Exchange Companies.

An exhibition will be given by Miss **ANDREWS**, one of the Industrial School teachers of the Children's Aid Society, of recent improvements in the system of primary teaching, "object lessons" and other methods, to-morrow morning, at the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 27 St. Mark's-place.

JAMES MURRAY, said to be a well-known pickpocket, was arrested, on Saturday evening, by Detectives **CLAPP** and **HEIDELBERG**, of the Central Office, who found him plying his vocation on the Sixth and Eighth avenue cars. He was locked up at Police Head-quarters, and will be taken to Court today.

NELLIE JUDSON, aged eighteen, a resident of New-Haven, was found, on Saturday evening, wandering about Peck-slip in a destitute condition, having been robbed of $5 and a finger-ring at the New-Haven Railroad depot. Sergt. **KNIGHT**, of the Second Precinct, procured free passage for her to her home.

ALFRED HOGAN, of No. 68 Oak-street, was yesterday committed by Justice **HOGAN** at the Tombs, charged with having broken into the clothing store of **DANIEL C. HAVILAND**, No. 2 Bowery, by forcing open a rear shutter, and stolen therefrom $41 worth of clothing. He was arrested as he was leaving the store.

ROSSINI's "Stabat Mater" was produced last evening at the Church of St. Michael. The choruses were accompanied by orchestra and organ under the leadership of Signor **CAROZZI**. Among the solo artists were Mrs. Gellie Fox, Mme. Salvotti, Miss Norton, Mr. Romeyn, Signor Buongiorno and Signor Garriboldi.

An interesting meeting was held last evening at the Sixteenth Ward Boys' Lodging-house, No. 211 West Eighteenth-street. The boys were addressed by Messrs. **ROOSEVELT**, **WESTEN** and **SKINNER**. One hundred and twenty boys can be accommodated at this lodging-house. The work is under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society.

A special service was held last evening in St. Thomas' P. E. Church, for the benefit of the New-York Auxiliary Committee of the Board of Missions. The Rector, Dr. **MORGAN**, Rev. Dr. **HAIGHT**, Rev. Mr. **SMITH**, Bishop **POTTER**, Dr. **TURNY**, and Rev. **KERR NEWTON**, delivered addresses. A liberal collection was taken up at the close of the service.

BROOKLYN.

MICHAEL QUINN and **MICHAEL MCNAMARA**, were arrested yesterday for stealing property valued at $350 from St. John's Church in Twenty-first-street.

On Saturday morning the residence of **JOHN SHENEY**, No. 75 Hewes-street, was entered by thieves through the basement window, and a black silk dress and several plated articles valued at $50, were carried off.

Three children of **JAMES O'NEIL**, aged respectively four, seven and nine years, were sent to the alms-house yesterday, there being no one to take care of them. The father is in jail for intoxication, and the mother is insane at the asylum.

On Saturday evening, **DANIEL MURPHY**, a coach driver, while returning from a funeral, drove over an embankment at the corner of Eleventh-street and Second-avenue, inflicting severe injuries upon himself and Mrs. **ROBINSON**, a passenger, and smashing the coach.

Early yesterday morning an attempt was made to rob the office of the Bergen-street Railroad in Classon-avenue. **JAMES MORRISON** tried to arrest them but they gouged out one of his eyes with a chisel and made their escape. Subsequently **MICHAEL BOLTON** and **JAMES RUSSET** were arrested on the charge of being the burglars.

LONG ISLAND.

The cold snap the past week has completely frozen over the Great South Bay.

G. EDWARD CARLL, the Collector of the town of Flushing, has drawn a lottery prize of $5,000.

Navigation has been suspended between both Glen Cove and Port Jefferson on account of the ice.

A steam-boat company has been organized in Northport with a capital of $20,000, to run one boat between that port and New-York.

The Commissioners who have charge of the Hoffman lunacy case have not yet decided whether to adjourn the case or impanel a new jury.

A Reform meeting will be held in the town of Newtown, on Wednesday next, to receive the reports of the Committee of Seventy-one.

Rev. **THOMAS MALLABY**, pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Glen Cove, was presented with $100 on Thursday evening by his congregation.

The total number of published deaths in Suffolk County during the year 1871 was 533. The average number of published deaths during the past ten years is 440.

Saturday was the last day for payment of Long Island City taxes, without the addition of the one per cent. allowed by law. The treasurer of the city reports that of the $183,000 on the assessor's books, $133,000 has been received.

Yesterday at noon fire was discovered in the Long Island City *Press* office, but extinguished before the arrival of the Fire Department. The building was owned by **OLIVER CHARLICK**, and insured. No insurance on the type and material; loss about $500. It was evidently the work an incendiary.

Since the vote has been taken on the division of Huntington, the question of dividing Brookhaven is being agitated. While in population it is but a little smaller than Huntington, in area it is much larger. Like Huntington, a large proportion of its inhabitants reside either on the north or south side of the Island.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Church of the Holy Communion, in Paterson, was opened yesterday. Bishop **ODENHEIMER** preached the sermon. Rev. A. M. **HUGHES** was installed rector.

The proposed sub-station for the Police at Newark is imperatively needed. Heretofore the entire business of the Police has been transacted at one station-house, and that one not at all centrally located.

The monument to be erected to Senator **COBB**, of Morris County, has arrived in Morristown, and will soon be placed in position during the Spring. The monument is of Quincy granite, and the pieces taken together weigh over 100 tons. The cost will be between $18,000 and $20,000.

The old Cadwalader mansion, which was burned at Trenton two weeks ago, had been in the possession of the **CADWALADER** family for four generations. It was purchased by Col. **LAMBERT CADWALADER** during the Revolutionary war, and was frequented by Gen. **WASHINGTON** and other officers of the Continental Army.

Mr. **E. H. SPAULDING**, of Bloomfield, is about to start for Peru, having been engaged by the Peruvian Government as an engineer to aid in carrying out the plan for a great South American trans-continental railway. The proposed railroad line is to cross the Andes at an elevation of 14,000 feet, and within 11,000 feet of the line of perpetual snow.

An effort has been making for some time to erect a monument at Camden, to the memory of the soldiers of that county who perished during the war. The amount subscribed was insufficient for the purpose, and the matter has been at a stand-still. The members of the Grand Army of the Republic have, however, taken the matter in hand, and they are endeavoring to have the monument completed in time to perform the ceremony of the unveiling on the Fourth of July.

Weekly Havana Market.

HAVANA, Feb. 3.—SUGAR—Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 76,000 boxes and 11,000 hhds.; receipts of the week at Havana and Matanzas, 27,500 boxes and 3,700 hhds.; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 18,500 boxes and 4,000 hhds., of which 15,500 boxes and all the hogsheads were to the United States; Sugar market active, principally for the American market and future delivery, for which there has been a large business; Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch Standard, 10¾@11¼ reals; Nos. 15 to 20, Dutch Standard, 12@13¼ reals. Molasses Sugar—Merchants refuse to purchase, owing to the high demands of holders; Nos. 8 to 10, 8½@9¼ reals. Muscovado Sugar—Fair to Good Refining firm at 9¼@9¾ reals. MOLASSES firm; Clayed, 5¾@6 reals; Muscovado, 5¾@6 reals ℘ keg. NAVAL STORES firm and scarce. BACON in fair demand. BUTTER—Superior American, $29@$31. FLOUR steady. HAMS quiet. LARD quiet and steady; kegs, $15 25@$15 50; tins, $18@$19. POTATOES—Heavy receipts depress the market; sales at $3 25@$3 37½. ONIONS steady at $4@$4 25. TALLOW in fair demand and market bare. WAX heavy; Yellow, $8 50@$9; White, $12 50@$13. COAL-OIL easier, but not quotably lower. LUMBER nominal; White Pine, $35@$38 ℘ 1,000; Pitch Pine, $34@$36 ℘ 1,000. SHOOKS—Box, 9¼@10 reals; Hogsheads, 24 reals; empty Hogsheads firmer at $3 50; Hoops nominal; heavy receipts depress the market. FREIGHTS quiet—℘ box of Sugar to Northern and Southern ports in the United States, $1@$1 12½; ℘ hhd. of Sugar to Northern and Southern ports in the United States, $4 50@$5 25; ℘ hhd. of Molasses to Northern and Southern ports in the United States, $3 25@$3 50. EXCHANGE firm; on the United States, 60 days, Currency, 2@2½ premium; short sight 4@4½ premium; 60 days Gold, 11¾@12 premium; short sight, 13¾@14 premium; on London, 23¾@24¼ premium; on Paris, 7¾ premium.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Thuringia	Feb. 6	New-York	Hamburg.
Assyria	Feb. 7	New-York	Glasgow.
China	Feb. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Wyoming	Feb. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Feb. 10	New-York	Glasgow.
England	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Leipzig	Feb. 10	New-York	Bremen.
Pereire	Feb. 10	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA.

Missouri	Feb. 8	New-York	Havana.
Tybee	Feb. 10	New-York	St. Dom'g.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 4—*In the steam-ship Pereire, from Havre.*—Mr. Stern, Mr. Bois de Monzilly, H. Larkyns, Mrs. S. A. Burger, Mr. Vonder Muhll, Mr. Aiioth, Mr. Ebrard, T. L. Delavan, Mr. le Baron de Osten Sacken, Mr. Leprince-Kinguet, Mr. Lavigne, Mrs. B. Simons, Mr. and Mrs. Masse, Mr. Horandt, Paul Bohn, Miss Millochau, Mrs. Lanth, Mrs. Bonnesvitz-Volkmann, Mr. Brunner, Emile Rassinier, Mrs. Prosper Aubry, Mr. Saget, Mr. Amsted, Miss Amelie Dauckes, Mr. Bouloiseau, Mr. Moulinet, Mrs. and Miss Gerard, domestique de Mr. Stern, Mr. Laffargue, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Bahny, Mr. Mariotte, Mrs. Marie Bontant, Mrs. Theresia Schmitz, Mrs. Maria Lange, Mrs. Elise Muller, Mrs. Gertrud Hangeman, Mrs. Mary Becker, Mrs. Josepha Conradi, Mrs. Sibilla Schanmmertz, Mrs. Henrietta Post, Mrs. Antonia Geldback, Mrs. A. C. Lane, Mrs. Anna Hildebrandt, Mrs. Emilie Murrey, Mrs. Mary Blonnenkamp, Jos. Schuber, Mr. Broion and infant, Mr. Bacconin, Cha. Bachot, Mr. Ilanchu, Miss Yeansiem, Nicolas Loyt and infant, Moise Dreyfus, Michael Fritz, Jacob Schwartz, Henri Seewald, Mrs. Wollaender, Mr. Drommusch, Mr. Landenberger, Mrs. Lohbauer, three children and nurse, Mrs. Rothlisberger, Mrs. Muntz, Jottlear Seiler, Benedikt Seiler, Jean Bangerter, Mme. Klotali and nurse, Karl Storkli, Mme. Elizabeth Luigge, Mr. and Mme. Meyer and 2 infants, Jos. and Jean Meyer, Kaspar Sax, Antoine Kaspar, Mme. Elise Augsburger, L. and A. Fichmann, Zoh Guner, Gustave Bryner, Mme. Friedrich, Mr. and Mlle. Schunacher, Pierre Flory, Christian Barth, Mr. and Mme. Bobenreith and 2 children, Mme. T. Heller, Mme. C. Heller and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Bitterly, Joseph Brem, Gustave Stoffel, Mrs. Leroux, H. Goux and 2 children, Mr. Bouttelier, Pierre Jerret, Mr. and Mrs. Contat and nurse, Jules Boucher, Mr. Marconnot, Mrs. Rohrbacher, Mrs. Duserre, Christopher Monrize; Gio. Jiochio, Gio. Devota, Feimon Duserre, Pierre Lambert, Matthieu Regnier, Joseph Vincent, Leonard Escalier, Louis Lombard, J. F. Eyrand, Jacques Duserre, Leon Saulgne, Denis Vincent, Jacob Fischer, A. Beisser, Mr. and Mrs. Beisser, G. Lang, Francois Reichlinger, Auguste Bir, Francois Pittet, Joh. Sonderegger, Haver Amstein, Leopold Schenrer, Jacques Haberli, Joseph Kock, Joseph Schneider, Jacques Walser, Clement Lampert, Joseph Morscher, Paul Altemburger, Mr. Gasser, Mr. Baillot, Mr. Beral, S. and A. Hilberger, Eugene Bernhardt, A. Lefebvre, Mr. Seville, S. Barita, Miss Baling, Mr. Chambon, Mr. and Mrs. Ionescarme, A. Herusheim, Dr. Canin, Mr Fremin, Mr. Fett, Mrs. Larmier, Mr. Leoy, Miss Jaumier, Mr. Allain, Mr. Cahen, Mr. Moog.

FEB. 4—*In steam-ship Europa, from Glasgow.*—Norman F. White, Mrs. Howell, Andrew Wyllie, Mrs. Cole, Geo. W. Long, Francis Beatty, Jas. F. Belmont.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:05 | Sun sets......5:23 | Moon rises.4:04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...4:30 | Gov. Island..5:19 | Hell Gate..6:41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 4.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Europa, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow Jan. 20, and Moville 21st, with mdse. and 101 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced westerly winds during the passage.

Steam-ship Pereire, (Fr.,) Daure, Havre, via Brest, Jan. 23 at 3 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie. Had strong westerly gales and head seas all the passage.

Bark Pallas, Biddle, of and from Belize, Hon., Jan. 6, with logwood, &c., to Wm. Jex. Brig Constantine arr. Jan. 6, from Trinidad, Port Spain, would load for Boston.

Brig Gipsey Queen, (of Portland,) Noyes, Havana 17 ds., with sugar to Thos. R. Lyman. Feb. 1 lat. 38 10, lon. 72 15, spoke schr. Anna & Mary, from ——, for Baltimore.

Schr. Fred. Smith, (of Bangor,) Smith, Old Harbor, Jam., 25 ds., with logwood to S. De Cordova—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Left in port brig Caroline Eddy, for New-York 19th; schr. Iona for do., 20th.

Schr. Vicksburg, (of Bangor,) Higgins, Mayaguez, P. R., 19 ds., with oranges to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Left in port schr. Zeta Psi, for New-York, Jan. 20; schr. E. K. Dresser, (of Boothbay,) for Charleston, 15th, leaking badly; schr. Clara E. McConville, Jan. 21, for New-York; schr. Chas. C. Dame, wtg.; schr. M. E. Sawyer, from Portland; had lost deck-load of lumber; schr. Lord of the Isles, for Inagua, 14th.

Bark Turku, (Russ.,) Fagerlund, Havana 19 ds., with sugar to C. Tobias & Co.

Schr. Ann Dole, Bruce, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., clear.

Miscellaneous.

Feb. 2, 20 miles E. S. E. of Sandy Hook, pilot-boat Ariel Patterson, No. 12, picked up buoy off the mouth of Swash Channel, and towed it to the Light-house Department's dock at Staten Island.

Ship Astronomer, (of Liverpool,) Edgar, from Calcutta, previously reported anchored on the bar, was spoked Feb. 3, at 3 A. M., 15 miles S. E. of the light-ship, by steam-tug U. S. Grant, and supplied with provisions.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 4.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York; schrs. Matilda Brooks, from New-York; M. H. Cordery, from Baltimore.

Sld. schrs. Adeliza, for Fall River; Ida Richardson, for Baltimore; E. L. Simmons, for a Northern port; H. C. Corson, for a Southern port.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 4.—Arr., steamship Seminole, from Boston; ships Alexandra, from Hamburg; Alice M. Minott, from Havre; Lilian, from Dublin; two ships below; schr. Ella, from Newport. Cld., brig Ida L. Ray, for Satilla River; schr. Sonora, for Satilla River.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 4.—Arr., ship S. Charles, from New-York, via Rio. The steam-ship Constitution has been relieved from Quarantine.

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